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THE  
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AFFAIRS TO THE *KINGDOM* OF  
ENGLAND

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FROM THURSDAY JUNE 3. TO THURSDAY JUNE 10. 1647

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*June 3*

THERE attended to the Lords this day a Messenger from the Commissioners of Parliament, that attend his Majesty, who gave notice of a party of about 1000 horse that were come to Kingsthorpe, a mile beyond Northampton and about foure from Holdenby, the Commissioners had written Letters by him, but upon second thoughts sent him to relate by word of mouth. As he past for London he was searched, but having nothing about him, but a Post warrant they let him passe. The Commissioners were very desirous to have kept the King, and to have done it by force, but the Souldiers of *Col Graves* and *Col. Pie* inclined not to make resistance, all that was done was only shutting the gates. Its said that an Order from the Commissary *Gen* was sent to move the former *Regiments* that attended his Majesty, and that Colonell *Whaleys* was ordered thither. The Commons had a large report made this day of the state of the Army by Major Gen Skippon, and his apprehensions upon them, which were delivered with much zeal and affection. The House thereupon proceed to give farther content to the Army, the former report expressing a necessity thereof: And first that an Ordinance be brought in, authorising the assignment of any Officers Debenters, and making it good debt: that those in prison shall have their accounts audited—first those that cannot attend, shall leave their accounts with the Committee that the Committe of accounts do hasten the auditiry, and send them as soon as done to the House. The Common Souldier shall have all his arrears deducting for free quarter according to the rules of the Army. That the Officers, not Commision Officers, have the like, the Commission Officers have a months pay added to the former two months. That there be a Letter written to the Generall to let him know what the House had done for the Armies satisfaction. That 10000. li. be had out of Goldsmiths Hall to content the Officers whose accounts are stated, late at night it was agreed that the Declaration formerly made against the Army in case they went on with their first Petition be put out of the Journal book.

*June the 4*

THE Commons considered of a larger Act of Indempnity, and somewhat in vindication of the Army, continued the Commissioners of the Great Seal for 40 days after the next Term: the Ordinance for hearing causes was likewise continued. Captain *Titus* and Mr *Walford* brought this day assurance that his Majesty was taken into the possession of the troopers before mentioned and that he was going from *Holdenby* as this day! the first had 50. li. given him for his paines, the latter 100. A Petition from Officers now attending for arrears was this day presented. Order was made that their accounts be audited and that 10,000. li. be allowed them out of Goldsmiths Hall, and 8 per centum untill it be paid.



Ordered that his Majesties Children return to London, the Lords concur to the taking off the Declaration against the Army formerly made.

## the 5

THE Commons having notice of some Horse of Sir *Robert Pies.* and *Colonell Graves* that were come neer to the City, the rest being gone to the Generall rendezvouz 200. li. was ordered to be paid them, and the Committee of *Darby* house to assign them quarters 1000. li. likewise ordered for the Officers that are come from the Army. the 10000 li. ordered to be paid out by the Committee where Mr *Goodwin* hath the chaire. The *Lord Dunferling* reported to the Lords, that his Majesty desire the Parliament know how unwilling he went with the Souldiers, upon consideration that his Majesty was thus taken away, it was after by the Scots Commissioners declared that the Kingdom of Scotland was ready to come as one man to the assistance of the Parliament.

They will give in what they intend in writing: the Militia of London its said have Ordered the sending Ordnance to the Forces again, and will take speedy farther course for settlement of things tending to their defence

## the 6

THE Lords and Commons sate: though upon the Lords day. not knowing what emergent occasion might be; the Lords received a letter from the *Gen Sir Thomas Fairfax* wherein he certifies, that understanding *Col Graves* was gone from *Holdenby*, he had appointed *Col Whaley* with his Regiment to attend, that service upon attendance of his Majesty: they sent it to the Commons and also renewed their desire formerly concerning his Majesties coming to Oatlands The Committe have Ordered the return of all their Members to the House notwithstanding former leave to go into the Country

*Holdenby June 4*

THE forces that drew near this place this morning, came this night and desired to speak with his Majesty; it being an unseasonable houre they were desired to forbear, for resistance none appeared: one *Cornet Foyce* who was prolocutor, told them he must speak with him and was let in, he in the name of the rest told his Majesty they were come from the Army to remove him from that place. his Majesty said it was not now a time to discourse that, but in the morning he would speak with them, to pass by what was said farther at this time. In the morning his Majesty came into the Court yard, and standing upon the steps where attended the Souldiers, who in humble wise did their duty: his Majesty asked them by what authority they came, they said from the Army—Said he “have you no Commission?” the *Cornet* said, looking back upon his fellow Souldiers—“these are the Commission.” his Majesty answered “a gallant Commission as I have seen, and men as well looked, and in as good equipage: his Majesty asked “if they came not from *Sir Thomas Fairfax*? the *Cornet* replied from the Army: his Majesty said. “what if I should refuse to go, will you force me?” It was answered, we hope your Majesty will not, but we have command to bring you. his Majesty said ‘I have these questions to put unto you, which if you consent unto, I will go willingly with you. The first was, that he might have no violence done to his person. all made a shout, and cried none! none! He desired Secondly That his Trunks Papers, and such like may not be ransacked, they promised to set a guard to look to them, and that nothing in the least measure should be toucht. The third was, That he might have come to him some servants against whom there was no just exception, they answered he should. The last was that he might have nothing imposed upon him, or be forst to nothing contrary to his conscience: they answered, they were not of that mind to force any conscience, and if not any, then sure not his Majesties. His Majesty thus satisfied was content, and all speed was made to hast him away: his Majesty desiring to go for Newmarket, to which the Souldiers agreed. The Commissioners of Parliament the old Souldiery that had the former care of his Majesty, to know if they moved would assist for keeping his Majesty there, but not one said yea. whereupon they protested that his Majesty was taken by force from them, and had they power they would



have resisted, and did resolve that they would attend him untill they received Order from the Parliament to the contrary. His Majesty went away about one of the clock

*Kenford June 4*

HIS Excellencie *Sir Thomas Fairfax* did send to the Parliament this day Letters in which he certifies that the Party which attended his Majesty with others, what number and quality he had no knowledge, nor how they came thither, have undertake to secure the person of his Majesty: the reason whereof he had sent up as it was sent to him by the parties which so did, the same reasons being delivered to the Commissioners, the contents of which is that there were certain persons, who intended to take away his Majesty, thereby to cause a new war the plot and plotters they were ready to prove when called thereunto which necessitated them to secure his Majesty to prevent effusion of blood.

He farther saith, that understanding that *Col Graves* had secretly slipt away he sent *Colonel Whaley* with his Regiment to take care that all things be carried in such manner as his Majesties person be preserved, and nothing done that may be prejudiciall in any kinde unto him.

*From Oberland May 20*

THE Castle of Newburgh is very much battered. the beseiged make great resistance, and have killed many of the beseigers. they have made cisterns to receive the rayne water for their use because other waters are taken from them. At *Uberlingen* the *Sweads* caused many flat bottomed ships to be made on which they have put pieces of Ordnance, to make use of upon the Bodences: they have given liberty to the Cities of *Constance* and *Linden* to have free trade in all wares, except corne and ammunition. and the Switzers labored much to include into the cessation agreed at *Ulme Constance Tell* and the Isle of *Richeneu*, but that was not granted, from *Millayne* they certifie, that the Spanish Governour having drawn together sufficient forces he unexpectedly beseiged *Nizza della paglia* and in regard a great part of the wall fell a little before his comming the place being guarded: only with 300 men the French guards in *Piement* and *Mont Serat* being weake the surrender of the place is suddenly expected

*From Frankford 14 Dito*

SUNDAY last the *Hessish* General Lieutenant *Mortainie* environed the city *Friedberg* in the watteran. Monday he battered it, and the same evening took it. caused the batteries to be repaired. the towne taken, he shot fiercely at the fort and threw in many fire balls. forced the governour *Baron Rezenbach* to yeeld upon discretion. Tuesday the garrison of 174 men, was forced to serve the governour was held in arrest untill the castle *Ruffenberg* was surrendered which was performed also the next day. the Three French Regiments that were with the *Hessish* are come back to *Windisk* by *Bishoffsheim* they went over the *Maine* to be at the generall rendezvous of *Generall Tourraine's* armie. it is confirmed that among other officers *Colonell Brandesbagen* was slayne before *Vecht* the governour in it Count van Arch seeing an impossibility of holding it desired to march out with bag and baggage, which *Generall Coningsmarke* denyed and would have him yeeld upon discretion. the besieged being displeased resolved to stand out to the last. the 10 dito at night great shootings were heard, a great fire was seen in the city caused by fire balls which were flung in

*Cotzen 23 dito*

THE *Hessish* forces out of *Neufs* met with an imperiall company of foot which came from *Henisberg* going to *Bargk*, to exchange that garrison at *Pöthelm* on the other side of the Rhyne. they were set upon many killed, and 80 taken, the captaine onely escaped

*From Turingen, 24 dito*

AN imperiall party came out of *Bohemia* and went as far as the Bishoprick of *Magdeberg* and fell upon *Colonell Daunceberg* in *Neuhaldere leben* killed some of his troopers tooke *Colonell Froulih*



with his wife and child who was going to *Machtenburg*. From the *Wezer* is certified, that *Generall Coningsmarke* hath entrenched the great Towre upon the passage to *Wils hausen* betwixt *Bremen* and *Vecht* placed two companies into it and fecht from *Minden* and *Neinburg* more pieces of ordnance and ammunition into his campes upon desire of Count van Arch. *Generall Coningsmarke* gave leave to his Lady to come forth out of *Vecht* and to pass to *Decktingsburg*, and the siege is continued strongly, but the beseiged defend themselves stoutly. killed *Colonell Brandestagen* his Major, *Colonell Ottinger*, many other officers, and above 600 common men, took a Lieutenant and many men prisoners at a sally. the *Swedish* tooke by *Flota* Lieutenant *Colonell Springfield* with all his horse

*Bohemia 25 dito*

AN imperiall party of *Colonell Gots* his Regiment, charged 40 *Swedish* troopers by *Shwinitz* killed the most of them, tooke the rest prisoners. The *Swedish* garrison at *Shwinitz*, seized upon *General Commisairie Sarazky* who was going from *Brinn* to *Vienna*: the *General Commisairie* escaped into a wood but his Lady and the gentlewomen that were in her company were taken, and all their baggage. The imperiall forces in this kingdome are upon their march *General Holtzapfell* had order from the Emperour to cashire all such as are unfit for service, and keepe onely the fighting men & each Regiment of foot must consist 2000, and each of horse 1000. from *Prague* thousands of clothes boots shoos are sent after the Armie. their artillerie is such that the Emperour hath not had the like in the field since the beginning of the warres.

*Frankford 18 dito*

GENERALL Lieutenant *Mortaine* having taken *Reifsenburg*, went with the rest of the forces into *Hassia* Sunday last. from *Cassell* is certified, that *Generall Douglass* is arrived there. the *Princess of Hassia* hath bestowed a goodly horse upon him. from thence he went to *Bonabruck* from that place he is to go to *Stockholme* to receive the command over the new leavyed *Swedish* forces 600 7000 strong to be transported into Germany forthwith.

*Cullein 26 dito*

THE City *Vecht* is at last surrendered 600 men were forced to serve, the Officers freely dismissed; *Generall Coningsmarke* is gone to beseige another town in *Westphalia*

*Hague June 6*

THE Spaniards have gotten *Armentiers* June 1, and the garrison got small conditione, marched out upon discretion; the French do strengthen themselves daily. their leavyed forces in *Dantzick* are arrived in the Sound, and to be transported to *Dunkirk*. The Elector of *Brandenburg* is gone from the *Hague* towards *Cleve*, hath received half of his wifes Dowry; the other half is to be employed in one adventure or other. The *Prince of Orange* being gone to *Overisell* &c where in all places he is entertained in great pomp, is sent for back to a great convention of the states here

The Papers of Judge *Fenkins* passing so currantly here, and nothing from *London* written to be sain to him, makes us think they are not disliked. There was printed among other things this week in the Dutch Curranto dated from *London*, that his Majesty discoursing about the differences between the Parliament and Army, should say, when such fall out others come by their goods." that his Majesty should say so is not likely, but that some yea many in *London* say so, theres no great question to be made. As for these United Provinces they are at present sit loose from the generall of Princes, and most from those they last were in confederacy with; they cast a great look to the West, and would do more were there not in their apprehensions great dangers and new trouble hovering over that neighbour. there is a firm and good agreement made between the Sweads and French for prosecution of the war against the Emperour for three years more, each is to maintain 30,000 foot and 6000 horse; the gallant Hessians joyne now were a seasonable time for your Island to confederate, and restore the so long distressed and banished Palatine house

The Spaniards hath taken Two Castles since they left *Armentiers*. Cortrick is on every side blockt



up, and now the French see they cannot do their businesse, at least in Flanders without their friends neither by way of gain nor preservation

*From Osnaburg June 1*

COUNT *Trautmansdorf* hath delayed his journey to Vienna for some weeks, to proceed further in Treaty for a generall peace. The Sweds demand that the Emperour should give leave to a free exercise of the Protestant Religion in his hereditary counties, and demand also that all the banished Bohemians Moravians Silesians should be restored again.

The crown of France demands of the Duke of Bavaria to deliver up to them the stronghold of Ingolstad, and his son for an hostage, and some Letters say his son is gone already with the Bavarian Ambassador, Count *Gousvelt* with 50 horse towards Paris

From Vienna 30 dito they write, that the Emperour is gone to *Presbourg* desireth of the States of Hungarie the coronation of his son. demands monev of the cloysters, that his Army in Bohemia may have three months pay, and the city of Vienna is strongly fortifying to which end many Mills, gardens and the like are ruined and demolished.

*From Naples the 7 of May 1647*

THE Count of *Conversano* having awhile ago caused the Mistress of his son the Duke de Poci, to be thrust into a Nunnery, the young Duke was so greatly enraged at it, that he slew 15 persons which had been his Father's Instruments therein, and took the field with a Troop of Souldiers resolving to have satisfaction for the wrong which he conceives his Father did him thereby, who giving notice thereof unto our Viceroy, he sent him four Troops of Spanish and Italian horse to protect him from the violences of that desperate young man. A ship is lately come hither from *Spain* with 250 souldiers of the squadron of *Devia* (raised in that kingdom) and brought in two of our galleys to *Pozzuolo*, there to be joyned with 700 other Souldiers of the same squadron. They report that the Spanish Fleet was yet at *Cates* but that they make themselves ready to set sail very speedily, upon the late arrival of the Silver Fleet, worth as they say five millions whereof the greatest part belongs unto particular Merchants, the rest unto the King, who hath appointed the Mariners of his Fleet shall be employed in that which he now sets out. Don *Fernando d'Brigliano* Lieutenant of the new Castle in this Town, is by order from his Catholick Majesty gone into *Sicily* there to command the galleys of that Squadron instead of Don *Enrico Benavedes* who is commanded to return into Spain

*From Rome the 13 of May*

THE fourth of this month Marquis *Riccardo* the great Duke of *Tuscanies* Embassadour went to his first audience with a goodly attendance of Prelates and Noblemen. The sieur *Lorenzo Lamminiati* Commissioner for the State of *Lucca* had likewise his last and took his leave, after he had for some time negotiated the affaires of that common-wealth which being ever in distrust of the warlike preparations of its neighbours, fortifies itself as much as may be, for fear of a surprisall especially since the entry of certain Forces of *Modena* into *la grafagnane*. The ninth the comte d'*Ognate* Ambassador for Spain had also a tedious audience of the Pope, to whom after he had shewed, that many Princes and States of *Italy* set free on foot, he found great cause to fear that they would unite together to the prejudice of the King his Master, and the common Liberty for the preservation whereof, it would be necessary for them to raise a contrary Party sufficient to oppose all the designs that may be against the repose of *Italy*; whereunto his Holiness answered that being a father to all, he could not adhere to any Party, but would employ all possible means to frame an accomodation that should be advantageous as well to the one, as to the other.

*From Venice the 16 of May*

THEY write unto us from *Constantinople* that the great Turk begins to have our forces in such esteem that instead of despising them as heretofore he was wont, he resolves to oppose them with all the strength he hath in those Seas which he gathers together (and with them the galleys he is wont to employ on the *Euxine* or Black Sea against the *Cosaguer*) to poure them all at once on *Candia*.



The *Generall de la Valette* hath been with the Senate to receive instructions for the field service whereunto he prepares himself, going by the way of the three Islands. A *Saigue* arrived from *Corfu* brings us word of certain new proceedings of the *Generall Grimaïn* within that Kingdom the confirmation whereof we expect by the next. The 14 of this instant a fire being kindled on a sudden about 3 o'clock in the night in the place called *des Rames* and from thence getting into a chamber full of charged muskets, they did a great deal of mischief to all the houses thereabouts which could not be prevented by all the diligence and care of the Masters of our Magazine, who upon the first notice thereof speedily ran thither, many believing that this fire did light among us by the treachery of our enemies.

*From Genoa the 20 of May*

THE Galley which this Common-wealth had lent unto the Admiral of *Castile* to carry him into Spain is returned from *Denia*, whence it brings the confirmation of the arrival of the Indian Fleet at *Cales* the 16 of the last, with Five Millions of Royals, whereof onely a million and 300 belong unto the King who hath dispersed a good part thereof unto the use of his Ocean Fleet. the which tis said hath already set sail from *Cales* towards *Carthagenia* with 45 Ships and 15 *Bruelots*. Don *Francisce Tuttavilla* Governour of *Tarragona*, hath received order to go and serve in this Fleet, leaving in his place the master of his camp Don *Peitto de Gonzales*. The 14 of this instant le sieur *Cesee e Dusazza* is returned hither from *Corfu* having finished there the two years of his government. The 16 the Sieur *Gianettino Doria* is come hither from Spain with 60 small chests of Royals of eight, and a great number of Spanish Cavaliers to assist him in the command he hath laid upon him of the squadron of the Neapolitan galleys, to which he is to go shortly to prepare them against the arrival of Don *Fohn d' Austria*.

*From Turin the 22 of May*

THE Earl *Galeazzo Trotti* Lieutenant Generall of the Milan horse being advanced the 9 of this instant with 3000 men to make himself Mr of the passages to *Nice de la Paill*, hath easily possessed himself of them not having found any resistance from our men, who marching out of *Asti* with 500 good soldiers to have put themselves into that Town were gone as far as *Vinci* and *Mombresse* and could get no further and were thereupon forced to come back again. In the meanwhile the Spaniards have raised two Batteries of four Cannons a piece, wherewith they most violently beat the place, on the side of Our Ladye Church, and the river *Betho* in hope very quickly to get it, being fortified with no more but one Half-moon and some Bastions repaired by the Sieur *de Breull* who is the governour thereof & still courageously defends himself notwithstanding the continual assaults of the enemy who have newly advanced their horse (levied within the territories of *Novassa*) under the command of Don *Faun Vasques Cornado* governour of the castle of *Milan*. and given order to those Troopers which continue on the one and the other side of the River of *Peto* to be in readiness to march with the trained Band of the cuntry, and a great number of Pioners towards *Montsenas*

*From Basill May 25*

THE three Catholick Cantons of *Lucern* *Altorf* and *Zug* hold a Dyet at *Rapswill* with the three Protestant ones at *Zurick* *Glaris* and *Schafous* (whereat is likewise the Dean of *Constance* for the Archduke of *Inspruck*) to deliberate of the means to hinder from henceforth the beseiging of that Towne, the most assured are being found to be a Neutrality with the Confederats whereunto though they dispose themselves—yet do not either side forbear to raise forces to prevent a surprisall. The resident of Spain at the said Arch dukes Court is also gone to *Milan* to solicit the payment of certain moneys for the bringing as far as *Rhyne* the fortifications of the Castle of *Alttermps* already far advanced, and by that means to secure the cuntry of the *Grisons*

*From Amsterdam May 27*

THE report of peace hath not hindred us of late from reinforcing the garrison of *Halst* and the *Sass* of *Gaunt* both with horse and foot thereby to oppose if need be any design of the Spaniards



*From Marseillis May 29*

THE 21 of this month we discovered our 16 Gallies that returned from *Catalonia* which without any stopping here, passed along to *toulon*: whence the 23 two of them viz. the *Princess* and the *S Marie* returned hither, upon the former whereof the Prince of *Monica* was embarked to returne home, and in the other the Ladie *Anna Colonna* went hence this morning.

The Archbishop of *Aix* no less unweatiable of body then in minde, taking post for *Taidon*, hath likewise put himself there into a Galley, to sail unto Florence, and from thence unto Rome. The rest of our said Gallies are to go unto *Saint Margueritè Islande*, where our men of war now are. The three Gallies with the Prince of *Monica* bought at *Ligorn* going towards *Genoa*, had neer hand surprised a Galley loaden with silver, which was bound for the said toun of *Genoa*. The 23 our Bishop by Commission from the Pope established the reformed Austin Monks, in their house within this town, whence they were driven 4 years ago by the unshod Augustins.

*From Amiens June 6.*

AT length all the providence and threats of our enemies, who bragg'd they would carry in a few days the best town we had in *Flanders*, have no better issue then the loss of three weeks time bestowed on the taking of a paultrie hold, which deserved not the title of a toun, being but meanly fortified on the outside, and not at all within to wit *Armantieres*, which our men took in the space of 24 heures, and which they defended so well, that every one would describe an *dogiun*, had I gotten an exact notice of their worth, wherein should not be forgotten the *Sieur de Viermont* a Captain among the Gardes, who would have continued a prisoner therein, not having been able to enter into it till towards the end of the Seige; nor the *Sieur de Cargres* an Ensigne among the said Gardes, and who commanded them, and passing well behaved himself during all the said Seige, and many others of whose names I have not yet received information. But above all the Lord of *Plessie Billicre*, Governour of the place, is acknowledged to have defended it so well as the King himself at his arrivall here two days ago, gave him an extraordinary welcome, imbracing him divers times; and the Queen told him, that seeing he could so well defend so mean a place. Shee would take care that a very good one should fall in his hands ere long; in the meantime her Majesty hath besides divers other favours made him a Field-Marshe, in which quality he goes to do further service in our Army for *Flanders*. Their Majesties have moreover bestowed divers Gratifications on the Officers of the Regiment of *Navarr*, and others that have any testimonies of their worth and abilities in this Seige. And those that know the weakness of the place which they defended, will hardly believe that our men have compelled all the enemies united forces in the Low countries, to yield them here the same Capitulation which his Royal Highness did grant unto the same enemies within the strong town of *Mardyke*; but with this difference, that their Army hath been so weakened withall that it need no more but two such conquests to bring it unto a full confusion. The third of this Instant the Marshale de *Villeroy* going from *Arras*, with a great convoy for our Army, whereunto he go and at the same time above 3000 men incamped at *Aubigni*, the Duke *Picolomini* who had put himself into *La Rassee* with very considerable forces, on purpose to injure the Conjunction not once appearine on offering to oppose him. The Lord of *Terte Senetere*, who was also incamped between *Doulans* and the said town of *Arras*, with 2500 foot, and 1500 horse, which he brought from *Lorain* and *Bareois*, is awhile ago arrived at *Doulans* aforesaid: besides these forces, there daily pass along others in great number to augment that Army. And we are newly informed there is come to us from *Diepe* 1500 Irish men, 600 whereof were levied at the charge of *Spain* whither they were going in certain vessels under the conduct of Colonell *Preston* and being met with by the *Frigate* that brought us the 900, were fought with and taken. and carried into *Diepe* aforesaid, where the whole 600 listed themselves among our Regiments; which shews us plainly what we may expect from the prudence of our heads and of our friends seeine that fortune the Sea, and our enemies themselves do favor our designs. Their Majesties presented the extraordinary Embassadour of Denmark with a Diamond of very great vallue the Embassadress his wife having but a feu daies before received of the Queen a very rich and fair Watch which her Majesty usually wore at her girdle, from which Shee herself untied it and gave it to the said Embassadress



From Paris June 8

THE Queen having respect unto the request or Petition of the deceased Cardinal Duke of *Richelieu*, showing that a particular person had through envie, or upon spleen caused to be taken away some yeares ago the Inscription on the Gate of the Pallace which the said Cardinal had built in the said Saint *Honore* Street and given to the King when their Majesties were lodged in the *Louvre* on condition or with an intent, that the said inscription (*viz.* the Cardinal Pallace) should serve unto posteritie as a small monument of the great affection he bore unto his King—and of his acknowledgment of the many favors, which he had received from him, Her Majesty (to do all right unto the memory of that great Minister and not to frustrate his intention of giving to his master that which he might have left as well as the rest of his means unto his kindred) sent this week express Order that the inscription aforesaid should be restored unto the Frontispice of the said Pallace, wherein her Majestie followes the example of the most renowned Emperours who held nothing so recommendable as the erection of the solemn Acts intended by the last disposition of the Testators—an by the Publike faith, which they the more religiously observed to the deceased, because they were past complaining if their good and pious intentions were not exactly performed.

This week there passed by this Town a Carrier unto the Court having departed the 27 of the last moneth from the camp before *Lerida* whence he reports that the Seige there advances on very fast.

Cambridge June the 7.

THIS day came a Letter from his Excellencie, Sir *Thomas Fairfax* to the Parliament wherein he first mentions his former Letter before mentionede, then he speaks that on Friday being at a rendezvous near Newmarket with intent to go quarter about *Cambridge* he got knowledge that the Souldiers of Holdenby had Friday brought his Majesty thence by consent, and that he lay at Hinchinbrook, at the house of Colonell *Montague* a Member of the Commons House the night following, and would be at Newmarket the next day: and that the ground of the Souldiers removing his Majesty was from an apprehension of forces gathering to fall upon them, and force the King out of their hands, and fearing their want of strength to hold him, not knowing Colonell *Whaley* was comming with his Regiment: thereupon the Generall sent the said Colonell towards Huntingdon, with Order when he met his Majesty and the Commissioners to desire them to come no farther that way, but rather to return, and suffer him to guard them back; after which for prevention of danger, two Regiments more were sent, towards evening Colonell *Whaley* certified, that his Majesty was come within four mile of Cambridge, and not willing to returne to Holdenby, quarter was taken up for him at Sir *John Cuts*. his house at Childerby, upon this notice the Generall sent Sir *Hardress Waller* and Colonell *Lambert* to desire the Commissioners to think of returning to Holdenby, but the Commissioners refused to act in disposing the King; this being the truth, the Generall professes for himself, is confident for the officers about him, and body of the Army, that this remove was without designe on their privy.

The King not willing to go back, and the Commissioners to meddle, a guard of trusty men are put about his Majesty under command of Colonell *Whaly*, for which the Generall will be responsible in reason, that they shall secure his Majesties person from danger, and prevent any mischief by a new war; then he protests it is his desire, and he findes the same in the Army, *viz.* to study to settle a firm peace of the liberties of the people, cleared and secured according to the many Declarations by which they were engaged in the late war: and the Parliaments speedy and effectuall application to these, would conduce to a cheerfull and unanimous disbanding, and whatever may be suggested or suspected yet he assures the force of the Army is clear from opposing Presbyterie, or to have the Independent government set up, or to hold a licentiousness in religion, or to advance any particular party or interest, but to leave all such to the wisdom of Parliament.

The House of Commons this day were imprisoned upon the matter in their House, being for divers hours kept in, and not permitted to come out, by certain Officers who desired a farther payment of moneys: there was ordered farther the sum of 10,000 l. for them. The Lords and Commons Commissioners were ordered to go to acquaint the Army what the Parliament had done farther in favour to the content of the army, were named this day: who are the Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord *Deleware*, Sir *Henry Vane, junior*, Field Marshall-Generall *Skippon*, Mr. *Scowen*, and Mr. *Povey*. A Fast was appointed Wednesday the 8



to be for both Houses only Mr. *Marshall* and Mr. *Carryl* are discharged of their attendance upon his Majesty and Commissioners.

May 3 The Commons agreed to an Ordinance for Recreation of Scholars Apprentices, and Servants, which was as followeth :

For as much as the Feasts of the Nativity of Christ, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and other Festivals commonly called Holy-daies, have been heretofore superstitiously held and observed. Be it ordained by the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled : That the said Feasts of the Nativity of Christ, Easter and Whitsuntide, and all other Festivall dayes, commonly called Holy-dayes, be no longer observed as Festivals or Holy-dayes within this Kingdome of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*—any Law, Statute, Custome, Constitution, or Cannon to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding : And to the end that there may be a convenient time allotted to Schollors, Apprentices, and other Servants for their Recreation, be it Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all Schollors, Apprentices, and other Servants, shall with the leave and approbation of their Masters respectively first had and obtained, have such convenient reasonable Recreation and Relaxation from their constant and ordinary Labours on every second Tuesday throughout the year, as formerly they have used to have on such aforesaid Feasts commonly called Holy-dayes. And that Masters of all Schollors, Apprentices, and Servants, shall grant unto them respectively such time for their Recreation on the aforesaid Second Tuesday in every month, as they may conveniently spare from their extraordinary and necessary Services and Occasions. And it is further Ordained by the said Lords and Commons that if any difference shall arise between any Master and Servant concerning the Liberty hereby granted, the next Justice of the Peace shall have power to order and reconcile the same.

They likewise dispatcht away the Commissioners to the Army with the severall Ordinancers and Instructions ; who took journey in the forenoon. After it was debated whether they should concur with the Lords in removing his Majesty to *Oatlands* and after some discourse upon the busnesse it was resolved that he return to *Holdenby* again. A Petition was presented from the Common Councill to the Parliament wherein they desire the Souldiery may be paid, the Covenant maintained, the Kings Majesties person taken care of, that they may have power to raise some horse for defence, with other particulars. An Ordinance was ordered to be brought in, to inable the raising of some horse. A Letter was ordered to be sent to Sir *Thos Fairfax* to desire him to use his farther endeavour about his Majesties return to *Holdenby*. It was ordered that the forces assigned for *Ireland* move not Southerly.

#### *Worall June 3*

THIS afternoon the Commissioners that are to take the care of Dublin &c, Imbarqued with all the forces in readiness, though with a South and by West wind, and rather hazzard a being put back, than wait longer and linger for an Easterly. This morning came Letters from the Marquis of Ormondes Secretarie, expressing that he had very credible information from *Drogheda* that Sir *Charles Goot* hath some dayes since given a great defeat to some of the Rebels under the command of *Owen O Neil* in Conagh : Colonell *Farell* one of his best Officers, likewise *Rory McQuier* and other commanders of Eminence are slain, and above 1000 of the Naturall Irish common Souldiers and others : this News is so much the more acceptable, because there was a little before a rumour quite contrary for confirmation of this defeat : There were Letters came to *Kilkenny* to a Papist, that say there had been a great defeat given to their friends in Conagh ; its believed in this expedition of *Sir Charles*, the *Laggan* Forces were with him ; there are these words in the Letter : Is it not a sad thing that this cordiall and truly honest gentleman, and his poor forces that have done and suffered so much, should not have so much as a little meal &c for relief, and in all likelihood had perished had not Mr. *Davis* supplied him. Preston with his Army consisting of 3000 horses and foot not above, but very well disciplined and kept in order, also paid : are about Caterlagh : the Earl of *West-Meath* that commanded the party against *Col Fenwicks* men, was only shot in the arme and obscured for a time, is now returned whence he came : a ship of Mr *Davises* came the 27. of *May* into Dublin with 1600 Barrells of Wheat and a good store of Wines, a seasonable and great good to that City.



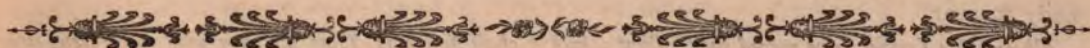
Surveys returned to the Contractors this week

Of Rest Park, in the Lordship of *Shirborn* and of *Spalm* Park in the Lordship of *Mistow*, both in Yorkshire, part of the late Arch bishop of Yorks possessions of the Manor of Chardstock, and of a Farm in Langdon in the Hundred of Bannester, in the County of Dorset, Of the Manor of Shrine Abbey and Owby, of Ingam Grange, and of Homestreet Marsh cum newbris in Norfolk, Of the Manor of Abergawilly; the Mannor of Landillo, the Mannor of Langadock, the Mannor of Lannarthnay, of the Mannor of Langeith, the Mannor of Langwadavance, and of the Lordship Lavellagam, in the County of Carmarthen in South Wales, part of the possessions of the late Bishop of St. Davids Its said the Rendezvous of the Army is this day upon Royston Heath where the Commissioners meet them.

*June 4.*

COMPLAINT was made in the commons house of some Souldiers that quartered in Kent, who had not done so civilly as they should to a Constable, and others: they that complain seem to wonder that they had no particular notice, and dispute the warrants. it was referred to a Committee to consider. Ordered that the Armes and Ammunition in *Cockermouth* castle be secured. A Letter sent, requiring the Gen. to give obedience to the former Orders sent him for remove of quarters 40 miles from London and sending his Majesty to *Richmond*: notice to be given to him, that a months pay was Ordered for the Army. An Ordinance of Indemnity for those that have deserted the Army, a months pay is as well for those that will go for Ireland, as those who will not. A Petition sent up, which was delivered to the Generall at Saint *Albans*, from the Countie of Buckingham, or from many in it: they pray his Excellency to use his utmost farther, for the good of this Kingdom, in a full settlement, and promise to be most ready to bring to legall punishment those that shall endeavor to render him or his Army odious to the Parliament. Another from the County of Hartford, praying against the election of Members in Malignant counties, the putting disaffected into places of trust, Justices of Peace: and that men may be called to account who have been receivers of moneys for the State. There came forth this day a Paper concerning a conference between his Majesty and a Gentleman; whether it be true in every point (as some doubt) time will shew.

London Printed for R W



AN  
EXACT DIURNALL  
OF THE SEVERALL PASSAGES IN THE  
PARLIAMENT  
OF THE  
LADYES

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FROM MUNDAY THE FIRST TILL MUNDAY THE 8TH

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*Munday*

COUNTESSES and other Ladies (on Munday morning early in a Prosopopia) being met in *Mary Maudlins* Hall in *Oxford* they first made choice of their *Speaker*; and it was agreed by all that the Lady *Eboney* should have the Chaire The Lady *Rivers* was made Chansellor, Nurse *Windham* High Constable The Countesse of *Derby* High Treasurer. And the Countesse of *Essex* High Chamberlaine.

The Ladies having all taken their places Mrs. *Powell* was appointed Cheefe Clerk to the House: And Mrs. *Peele* Chaire Lady to the Close Committee And *Moll-Cut-purse*. was made Serjeant at Armes.

The first day was wholly taken up in speeches by the Countesse of *Derby*, Nurse *Windham*, Lady *Rivers* and others, for redresse of grievances and Execution of Justice against some by them charged.

The Countesse of Derby hir SPEECH

Lady Speaker

*Considering that I owe to the benevolent aspects of the Ladies, both my heart, and all respects which may be due unto so high a court whose power sways more by love and Armes, then Law. In regard that I was made (by this Assembly) Lady High Treasurer, I conceive myselfe obliged to move for redresse of some abuses against our Prelate, by some whose cowardly and perfidious behaviour left our designes.*

The Lady *Rivers* hir SPEECH

Lady Speaker

*This Honourable Lady Speakes sensibly, knowing hir deare Lord to be herchy forced to remaine in EXILE to pluck GEESE, DUCKS DOTTERILS and WIDGEONS, to retain their Plumes, we may all of us speake feelingly to this businesse, my motion is that Prince RUPERT and the rest that have been the cause of it, may be sent for to come before us.*



## Nurse Windhams SPEECH

Lady Speaker

*These noble Ladyes have moved well: That which I shall desire is, That all such who have beene either treacherous to our designes, or base and cowardly, may be sent for and brought to the Bar as Delinquents, and here examined before the whole House.*

## The Lady Oboneys SPEECH

Grave Ladyes

*I Am amazed at the thoughts of some base spirits, who have betrayed us; But by my consent, let them be sent for; That both they and all others, may know, what it is to trespassed on our lenity.*

After a long debate about this weighty businesse it was Ordered by the Ladyes, that the said businesse be taken into serious consideration the next day.

## Tuesday

THE Ladyes being againe met, debated the businesse, moved the day before. And Ordered to send for these Delinquents following to be brought before them either alive or dead.

## A List of the Delinquents sent for Prisoners to the Ladyes

Prince Rupert	Archbishop of	Doctor Duppa the
Lord George Digby	Yorke	Princes Chaplin
Lord Capell	Master Walter	Sir Rich Greenvill
Lord Cottington	Lord Hopton	Lord Harry Germin
Doctor Williams	Lord Culpepper	Major Gen Urry

The warrant being delivered to the Sarjant at Armes. Mrs. Mary mustered up her witty *Mermidons*, sends for and attacheth the Delinquents, whom she keeps prisoners fast in *Irons* least they or any of them should make escape.

## Wednesday

THE Ladyes being sate *Moll Cutpurse* advertised them that the prisoners were all apprehended. Then they were called to the barr. The Lady *Speaker* sitting in the Cheare, and next to her on the right hand the Lady *Chansellor*, and the *Treasurer*, and on the left hand the Lady high *Constable*, and the Lady *Chamberlin*, and the rest of the Ladyes in order on the one side of the Hall. And on the other, before whom the trembling prisoners were brought to the Barr, and the charge brought in by the Close Committee

1 Prince Rupert was called in, and falling on his knees, heard his charge read against him, that he hath been the cheife cause of their designs miscarrying by his plundering at *Edge Hill*, his wilfulnesse at *Marston Moore* and his cowardliness at *Bristoll*. *To all which he pleaded not guilty noble Amazons*

2 Then the Lord George Digby was called to the Barr, and charged for a *Machivilian*, when he was Secretary. A coward when he was Generall—and an Asse when he went Irish Embassadour. *To which his Lordship pleaded not guilty my ladyes.*

3 The Lord Capell was charged for a Plunderer a Robcarier—and a Cow stealler, and by that means their cause was disparadged and made odious, as if the Armies intended to make a pray of the people. *To all which his Lordship pleaded not guilty and if it pleased your Ladyships*

4 The old L Cottington (though very loath to kneele) was forced to submit and here his charge. That he had not onely often vext the Ladyes at Court by crossing their motions, but had put them into many terrible frights, during the League at Oxford and at last betrayed them to save his owne head, which was never halfe so good as Prince *Griffins* or the *Calves* head at the Beggars feast. His Lordship said he was an innocent Lord, and prayed them to pittie his age, and he would never trouble them.



5 Doctor *Williams* late *Archbishop of Yorke* was charged (by a complaint made by the welch Ladyes against him) that he made his cosen Taffy to leape ditches and Rampers up and doune and on both sides in England and in Wales: and at last to leape quite away from him. *His Lordship would not endure the charge.*

6 Mr Walter was brought to the Barr, and charged to be a great disgrace of their Sex, and that he had laid open his wives Inconstancy so much to the worlds view, that it extended to the disparidgement of some members of their Assembly, and that for the same he was charged to be a grand insendiary. *To which charge he pleaded he was not guilty of any misdemeanor*

7 The Lord Hopten was charged, for that when he was Cheife protector of their Ladyships hopes to get up an Army again to hold up their spirits that his Lordship did in a base manner, first fly before *Sir Thomas Fairfax* in the *West* and at last (without fighting) surrender all their *Horses* and *Armes*. *To which he pleaded not Guilty my Honoured Ladyes*

8 The Lord *Culpepper* was charged for a close Juncto man and that he was a fomenter of divison between the *Ladies* and their *Husbands* and that he had Traiterously intised Prince Charles to go into *Sicilie*, and so into *France*. *To which he pleaded not guilty of offence therein.*

9 Doctor Duppa is charged for hiding himselfe when the Prince was in most need of him; and that he was a false *Prophet* telling the Ladies of great Victories, when they had the greatest losses. *To which he pleaded nulla Errata*

10. Sir Richard Greenville was charged for Tyrannicall usadge to the countrie and that by *killing* and *hanging* divers only for revenge and pride; he lost the hearts of a great party which otherwise would have held up *Episcopacie* and *Common Prayer* *May Poles* and *Morrice-dancing*; *Wakes* and *Love-meetings*, which now are laid aside. *Sir Richard answered, That he was the Ladies humble Servant* though they should hang him every day.

11 The Lord Harry Germin—was Charged by the Ladies that his Lordship was made all of complements towards them not sparing them one drop of help along time, onely had kept himselfe in quarters and a farre off, leaving the rest to fight you, or loose the English Ladyes *Liberties*, himselfe taking care onely to save his owne skin whole. *To which his Lordship pleaded—Spare mee most lovely Gallants I am cleare of harming you*

12 Major Generall Urrey was brought to the Barr his Charge was for Inconstancy, the most hateful thing to the Ladyes, that he deserved death; least the world should be troubled with children of his getting, to be like the Father. *To his charge he pleaded, not guilty.*

The witnesses were ordered to be summoned against the next day and then the whole matter of fact to be examined and debated.

#### Thursday

THE Prisoners being againe brought before the Ladyes and witnesses examined. The Ladyes upon result of the whole voted them all guilty and that the next day Judgement should be denounced against every one of them, according to their severall offences

#### Friday

THE Ladyes delivered Judgement against the severall Prisoners as followeth

1 Prince Rupert was Sentenced to be fast bound to a Post amongst *Porcupines*, and so to remaine until he stuck to death with their quills

2 The Lord George Digby was condemned to be put in a Den amongst all manner of Vipers, and then to live (all the days of his life) on such *Treacle* as he shall make of them, and to have no other food

3 The Lord Capell was adjudged, to be stripped stark naked, (put into the valley of *Hubla*) to keep wasps and hornets from the hives of the laborious *Bees*



- 4 The Lord Cottingtons Sentence was to ride perpetuall *Post*, between *Spain* and *England*, upon old decrepit, Stumbling Jades ; and crosse the Seas in old wether beaten *French* Pickeroones, to and fro, all the days of his life
- 5 The Arch Bishop of *Yorke* was Condemned to Exile in the lake of *Lerna*, and there to be confined to a *Welch Cottage*. And get his living by Angling for Frogs out of those ditches
- 6 Master Walter was adjudged to be banished the company of all *women* and carried to a strange land to gett his living by teaching *Apes* to sing the Note of the English Cuckoe
- 7 The Lord Hoptons penalty was denounced against him that his Lordship should serve the *Cloacas* at the house of Office all the dayes of his life.
- 8 The Lord Culpepper was adjudged to be Exiled a Bondslave for seven years into a *Stigion Galley*, to record the *Ghosts* that pass over the *Lake*, and to be fed with *Browne Bread Crusts* and Soure fillips on the *Nose*—every bit he eats
- 9 Doctor Duppa was sentenced by the Ladyes to serve the *Scouring Woemen*, and to be fed with the Cookes papers taken from under the Kings Pies Pasties and Tartes.
- 10 Sir Richard Greenvills doome was, to be put in a Cave in the Isle of *Wight* without any light but the glittering of *Glo-wormes* and *Rotten Wood*, and there to fight with Ratts Mise and Weasells. And live upon the prey of the undermining vermin
- 11 The Lord Henry Germin, his judgement is to be confined to the Land of *Pigmayes*, to help the Inhabitants to discover the suttile plots of the *Cranes* and *Hérons*, and assist them against such like feirce Birds that would eat them up.
- 12 Major Generall Urry, his penaltyes, to be tyed to a very high *Weathercock* on the top of a Steeple and feed only on Flyes and Spyderys.

The Lady Speaker having thus in the name of the whole House denounced Sentence against the Prisoners. The Lord Digby (in most submissive manner) prayed for mitigation of his sentences. And so doth the Lord Jerwin, and all the rest of the condemned Prisoners ; whose brinish teares—made the Ladies hearts to relent. And ordered to consider how to shew them mercy on the morrow.

#### *Saturday*

THE Ladyes being againe solicited in behalfe of the Prisoners condemned, to lessen those bitter sentences, denounced against them debated the businesse, and at last Ordered that a Generall Reprieve should be granted to them all—which was done accordingly to the great joy of all the Prisoners and their friends.

#### *Finis*

*Printed Anno Dom. 1647.*

*Clericus*

# A PERFECT DIURNALL

OF SOME

## PASSAGES

IN

# PARLIAMENT

AND DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARMY UNDER HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE LORD FAIRFAX

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FROM MUNDAY THE 22. OF JANUARY. TILL MUNDAY THE 29 OF JANUARY 1649.

*Collected for the satisfaction of such as desire to be truly informed.*

Printed by F. LAUD E.G. for FRANCIS COLES and LAURENCE BLAIKELock: and are to be Sold at their Shops in the  
Old-Baily, and at Temple Barre.

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*Beginning Munday January 22.*

THIS day the Commissioners from the Kingdome of Scotland, delivered in to the House of Commons some papers and a Declaration from the Parliament of *Scotland*, wherein they expresse a dislike of the present proceedings about Tryall of the King, and Declare, that the Kingdome of *Scotland* have an undoubted interest in the person of the King, who was not (they say) delivered to the English Commissioners at Newcastle for the ruine of his person, but for a more speedy settlement of the peace of his Kingdomes that they extreainly dissent and declare against the Tryall of him and that this present way of proceeding against him leaves a deepe impression on them, and sits heavy on all their spirits in regard of the great miseries that are like to ensue upon the Kingdomes.

The Scots Commissioners by their Papers further moved the House, that they might have leave to make their personall addresses to the King

The house upon reading of the whole, referred it to the Committee to draw up an Answer to the Parliament of Scotland.

This Declaration with some other Papers from the Parliament of Scotland were likewise presented by the Scots Commissioners to his Excellency the Lord Fairfax.



From Pontefract Leagure by letters this day of the 19th instant came thus by this post is sent to his Excellency and Generall Councill, a letter congratulating their happy proceedings, wherein was likewise the concurrence of the Officers of the Militia Regiments at this Leaguer, who (I believe) will shortly make a fuller manifestation of their concurrence with the rest of the Army in this greate and necessary worke of this Kingdome. The Major Generall is still upon disbanding the forces late before Scarborough, and not returned hither. Wee are with our approaches come very neere the wals of the Castle, so that the enemy do prejudice us with stones, and now and then Kils us a man, few recover that are wounded.

The Letter to the Generall followes.

May it please your Excellency.

By vnderstanding that the Commons of England in Parliament have lately voted the supream power of the Kingdom, to be in the people, and derivatively in them (their representatives) for the making, repealing and confirming all Lawes, and by virtue of that power have appointed an High Court of Justice for Tryall of the King as also to bring to Justice other the captiv'd enemies of our peace and freedoms Wee begin to see some hopes of reaping the happy fruits of our hard labours and long services for the settling of this Nation in the enjoyment thereof, and are unable sufficiently to expresse our joyfull recentment of [The King being likely to receive an inestimable benefit by] your late most necessary (wisely managed) Action in securing and secluding those members of the House, that carried on that series of wicked corrupt trecherous councill and designe (to betray the Kingdom to perpetuall slavery for their own ends) largely mentioned in your remonstrances. Declarations and more particularly in your late humble answer of the third January instant to the Parliament demand of the reason of your securing and secluding the said Members, which we hope hath given them (as we doubt not all wel affected unprejudiced people thereby will with us receive) full satisfaction hereunto, and that they will plainly perceive the good hand of God, leading you to, and acting you in that high and harmeless service of the Kingdome as a manifest token of his presence, and that very way he had appointed to breake in peeces, those strong destructive counsels which doubtlesse would have soon involved the Kingdome in more warre and troubles to its utter ruine.

Neither can we hide our great rejoycing to see your prudence, care and constancy in the Kingdomes present necessary worke, nor our observation of that presence power and wisdom of God, carrying you on therein, which as we doubt not but the parliament and all the well affected, at least will see, and the whole Kingdome (though most unworthy) enjoy the benefit of, so you also (upon your humble, carefull, and tender walking in your high and slippery places) will perceive a continuation of this Divine presence, not only to the silencing and preventing of all your enemies, who watch and labour for your falling, but even in the perfecting of the same, so as all the people shal acknowledge it is the work of God alone.

Pontefract 19. Jan  
1648.

Signed in the name of the Council of Officers  
at the Leagure before Pontefract Castle  
Tho. Margetto

This day the High Court of Justice for tryall of the King sat again in Westminster Hall for better satisfaction to the Kingdome and for that several imperfect copies have been printed, we will give you the proceedings of his tryall exactly The Court being sat, O yes made, and silence commanded. The King being sent for whereupon Mr. Solicitor Cook, moved the Court—That whereas he had at the last court in the behalf of the commons of England exhibited a charge of high treason, and other high crimes against the Prisoner at the Barre, whereof he stands accused in the name of the people of England, and the charge was read unto him and his answer required—He was not then pleased to give answer, but



instead of answering, did there dispute the Authority of this high court. His humble motion was, *That the prisoner may be directed to make a positive answer, either by way of confession, or negation, which if he shall refuse to do—That the matter of charge may be taken pro-confesso; and the court may proceed according to Justice.*

*Lord President.* Sir you may remember at the last court you were told the occasion of your being brought hither, and you heard a charge read against you, containing a charge of high Treason, and other high crimes against this realm of England; and instead of answering you interogued the Courts Authority and Jurisdiction: Sir, the authority is the Commons of England in Parl. assembled, who requires your answer to the charge either by confessing or denying.

*The King.* When I was here last, 'tis very true I made that Question, and truly if it were only my own particular case, I would have satisfied myself with the Protestation I made the last time I was here against the legality of this Court and that a King cannot be tryed by any superior Jurisdiction on Earth but it is not my case alone, it is the freedom and the liberty of the people of England, and doe you pretend what you will—I stand more for their Liberties—For if power without Law, may make laws, may alter the fundamentall Lawe's of the Kingdome—I do not know what subject he is in England, that can be sure of his life, or any thing that he calls his owne therefore, When that I came here, I did expect particular reasons, to know by what law, what authority you did proceed against me here, and therefore I am a little to seek what to say to you in this particular, because the affirmative is to be proved the negative often is very hard to do, but since I cannot perswade you to do it, I shall tell you my reasons as short as I can, my reasons why in conscience and the duty I owe to God first, and my people next, for the preservation of their lives, Liberties and Estates, I conceive I cannot answer this, till I be satisfied of the legality of it.

#### All proceedings against any man whatsoever

*Lord.* Sir, I must interrupt you, which I would not do, but that what you do is not agreeable to any Court of Justice—you are about to enter into argument, and dispute concerning the Authority of this Court, before whom you appear as Prisoner, and are charged as a high Delinquent; if you take upon you to dispute the Authority of the Court we may not do it, nor will any Court give way unto it, you are to submit unto it, you are to give a punctuall and direct answer, whether you will answer your charge or no, and what your answer is.

*The King.* Sir by your favor, I doe not know the forms of Law, I do know Law and reason, though I am no Lawyer profess'd, but I know as much Law as any gentleman in England; and therefore (under favour) I do plead for the liberties of the people of England more than you do, and therefore if I should impose a beleife upon any without reasons given for it, it was unreasonable but I must tell you that reason that I have as thus informed, I cannot yield unto it.

*Lord.* Sir, I must interrupt you, you may not be permitted, you speak of law and reason, it is fit there should be Law and reason, and there is both against you Sir, the Vote of the Commons of England assembled in Parliament it is the reason of the Kingdome, and they are these, that have given to that Law, according to which you should have ruld and reignd, Sir, you are not to dispute our Authority, you are told it again by the Court, Sir it will be taken notice of, that you stand in contempt of the Court, and your contempt will be recorded accordingly.

*The King.* I do not know how a King can be a Delinquent, but, by any Law that ever I heard of, al men (Delinquents or what you wil) let me tell you they may put in Demurres against any proceedings as legall, and I do demand that, and demand to be heard, with my reasons, if you deny that, you deny Reason.

*Lord.* Sir, you have offered something to the Court, I shall speak something unto you, the sence of the Court, Sir, neither you nor any man are permitted to dispute that point, you are concluded, you must not demurre the Jurisdiction of the Court, if you do, I must let you know, that they over rule your Demurrer, they sit here by the authority of the Commons of England, and all your predecessors and you are responsible to them.

*The King.* I deny that, shew me one president.

*Lord.* Sir you ought not to interrupt, while the Court is speaking to you, this point is not to be debated by you, neither will the Court permit you to do it, you offer it by way of Demurre, to the jurisdiction of the Court, they have considered of their Jurisdiction, they do affirme their owne Jurisdictions.

*The King.* I say Sir, by your favour, that the Commons of England, was never a Court of Judicature, I would know how they came to be so.

*Lord.* Sir you are not to be permitted to go on in that speech and these discourses



Then the Clerk of the Court read as followeth

*Charles Stuart, King of England—You have been accused on behalfe of the people of England of high Treason and other high Crimes, the Court have determined that you ought to answer the same.*

*The King.* I will answer the same, so soon as I know by what authority you do this.

*Lord.* If this be all that you will say, then Gentlemen, you that brought the Prisoner hither, take charge of him back againe.

*The King.* I do require, that I may give in my reasons; why I do not answer, and give me time for that

*Lord.* Sir, 'Tis not for Prisoners to require.

*The King.* Prisoners! Sir, I am not an Ordinary Prisoner

*Lord.* The Court hath considered of their Jurisdiction, and they have already affirmed their Jurisdiction, if you will not answer, Wee shall give order to record your default.

*The King.* You never heard my Reason yet

*Lord President.* Sir, your reasons are not to be heard against the highest jurisdiction

*The King.* Shew me what Jurisdiction, where reason is not to be heard.

*Lord.* We shew it you here. The Commons of England, and the next time you are brought you will know more of the pleasure of the Court, and it may be their finall determination

*The King.* Shew me where ever the house of Commons were a Court of Judicature of that kind.

*Lord.* Sergeant take away the prisoner.

*The King.* Well sir. Remember that the King is not suffered to give in his Reasons for the Liberty and freedome of all his subjects.

*Lord President.* Sir, you are not to have liberty to use this language, how great a friend you have bin to the Lawes and liberties of the people, let all England and the World Judge.

*The King.* Sir, under favour, it was the Liberty, Freedome, and lawes of the subject that ever I took defend my selfe with Armes, I never took up Armes against the people, but for the Lawes.

*Lord.* The Command of the Court must be obeyed, no answer will be given to the charge.

*The King.* Well Sir.

And so was guarded forth to Sir Robert Cottons house.

Then the Court adjourned until the next day.

*Tuesday, January 23.*

THE Commons this day had an Ordinance, reported for settling of the Courts of Justice, and in what way Writts should be issued for the future. That Writts out of the Chancerys should go in the name of the Chancellour or Keepers of the Seal, also in other Courts in the name of the Judge or Judges, and whereas it hath formerly been charged upon Malefactors, that they have acted contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord, the King, his Crown and dignity, its now to be thus, you have done it against the Peace, Justice, and counsel of England.

This day the High Court of Justice for tryall of the King, sate again in Westminster Hall.—Seventy three persons present. The King comes in with his Guard, lookes with an austere countenance upon the Court and sits downe.

Mr Cook Solicitor Generall, moved the court in effect, that whereas the Prisoner at the Barre, instead of giving answer to the charge against him, did still dispute the Authority of the Court That as according to Law, if a prisoner shall stand as contumacious in contempt, and shall not put in an issuable Plea, guilty or not guilty of the charge against him whereby he may come to a fair tryall; That as by an implicate confession, it may be taken pro confesso, as it hath been done to those who deserved more favour than the Prisoner at the Bar has done; and therefore that speedy Judgement be pronounced against him.

*Lord President.* Sir you have heard what is moved by the Coun cel on the behalfe of the Kingdome against you. Sir you may well remember, and if you do not, the Court cannot forget what delatory dealings the Court hath found at your hands, you were pleased to pr opound some Questions, you had your Resolution upon them, you were told over and over again that the Court did affirme their own Jurisdiction, that it was not for you, nor any other man to dispute the Jurisdiction of the Supream and



highest Authority of England from which there is no appeal, and touching which there must be no dispute, yet you did persist in such carriage, as you gave no manner of obedience, nor did you acknowledge any authority in them, nor the High Court, that constituted this Court of Justice

Sir, I must let you know from the Court, that they are very sensible of these delays of yours, and that they ought not, being thus authorised by the supreme Court of England, to be thus trifled withall, and that they might in justice, if they pleased, and according to the rules of Justice, take advantage of these delays, and proceed to pronounce Judgment against you, yet nevertheless they are pleased to give directions, and on their behalf I do require you. That you make a Positive Answer unto this Charge that is against you Sir. In plain terms for Justice knows no respect of persons, you are to give your positive and finall answer in English, whether you be guilty or not guilty of the Treasons laid to your Charge.

The King after a little pause said,

When I was here yesterday, I did desire to speak for the Liberties of the people of England, I was interrupted, I desire to know yet whether I may speak freely or not?

Lord President

Sir, You have had the Resolution of the Court upon the like question that last day, and you were told that having such Charge of so high a nature against you, and your work, was that you ought to acknowledge the Jurisdiction of the Court and to answer to your Charge. Sir if you answer to your charge, which the Court gives you leave now to do, though they might have taken the advantage of your contempt, yet if you be able to answer to your charge when you have once answered you shall be heard at large, make the best defence you can. But Sir I must let you know from the Court, as their commands, that you are not to be permitted to issue out into any other discourses, till such time as you have given a positive answer concerning the matter that is charge upon you.

*The King.* For the charge, I value it not a rush, it is the liberty of the people of England that I stand for, for me to acknowledge a new court that I never heard of before, I that am your King, that should be an example to all the people of England to uphold Justice, to maintaine the old Lawes indeed I do not know how to do it. You spoke very well the first day, that I cam here (on Saturday) of the obligations that I had lain upon me by God, to the maintenance of the liberties of my people, the same obligation you spake of I do acknowledge to God, that I owe to him and to my people to defend as much as in me lies the ancient Lawes of the Kingdome, therefore until that I may know that this is not against the fundamental Lawes of the Kingdome, by your favour I can put in no particular answer. If you will give me time, I will show you my reasons why I cannot do it, and thus——

Here being interrupted he said,

By your favour, you ought not to interrupt me, how I came here I know not, thers no Law, for it to make your King a Prisoner. I was in a Treaty upon the publique faith of the Kingdome, that was the known——two Houses of Parliament, that was the representative of the Kingdome, and when that I had almost made and end of the Treaty then I was hurried away and brought hither, and therefore

Here the Lord President said: Sir you must know the pleasure of the Court

*The King.* By your favour Sir:

*Lord President.* Nay Sir by your favour, you may not be permitted to fall into these discourses, you appear as a Delinquent, you have not acknowledged the authority of the court, the court craves it not of you, but once more, they command you to give your positive answer——Clark do your duty.

*The King.* Duty Sir!

The Clark reads a Paper requiring the King to give a positive and final answer by way of confession or deniall of the charge.

*The King.* Sir, I say again to you, so that I might give satisfaction to the people of England of the clearnesse of my proceedings, not by way of answer, nor in this way, but to satisfy them that I have done nothing against that trust that hath been committed to me. I would do it, but to acknowledge a new court against their privileges, to alter the fundamental Lawes of the Kingdome——Sir you must excuse me.

*Lord President.* Sir this is the third time that you have publicly disavowed this court and put an effort upon it, how far you have preserved privileges of the people, your actions have spoke it, but truly Sir, men's intentions ought to be known by their actions. You have written your meaning in bloody characters throughout the whole Kingdom, but sir you understand the pleasure of the Court——Clark record the default——and Gentlemen, you that took charge of the prisoner take him back again.



*The King.* I will say this one word more to you, If it were my own perticular, I would not say any more, nor interrupt you.

*Lord President.* Sir you have heard the pleasure of the Court and you are (notwithstanding you will not understand it) to find that you are before a court of Justice.

Then the King went with his Guard to Sir Robbert Cottons house, where he lay the last night and this, and the Court adjourned till the next day.

*Wednesday January.*

THE House this day only met and adjourned.

This day it was expected the high Court of Justice would have met in Westminster Hal, about ten of the Clock, but at the time appointed one of the Vshers by direction of the Court (then sitting in the Painted Chamber) gave notice to the people there assembled—That in regard the Court was then upon examination of witnesses in relation to present affaires in the Painted Chamber; they could not sit there, but all persons appointed to be there, were to appear upon further Summons.

*Thursday and Friday January. 25. and 26.*

THE House this day again met and adjourned.

The High Court for tryall of the King proceeded in the hearing of witnesses to prove the severall parts of the charge against him—some proving that they saw him present at the setting up of his Standard—Others that they did see him in the field in such and such fights, with his sword drawne and so as in his charge &c, when he is next called if he plead, the witnesses will be ready to speak viva voce, and if he still refuse to plead, its probable the court will give present sentence.

The two last nights past, the King lay at St James

*A letter from the Court of Parliament at Paris, sent to all, Mayors, Bailiffes, Sheriffes, and other publique Officers in the Kingdome of France.*

*Gentlemen,* Although we doubt not, but that the Court hath always beene carefull, in all occurrences, to use their best endeavors for the preservation of the state thereby making manifest their fidelity to their sovereign. Nevertheless as the Cardinal Mazarini who is an utter enemy to the Kingdome seeketh by all means, yea by an open violence, and force of Armes to oppress the King's Authority, that of this Court with the publike liberty, and this he doth seek to accomplish, having to that effect, caused this City of Paris to be invested and moreover to have conveyed the King from thence at two of the clock in the morning—We therefore do give you advice that here inclosed, we send you such Orders from this Court, as are made concerning these present affairs and particularly touching the aforesaid Cardinal Mazarini, wherein he is proclaimed a disturber of the publike peace and enemy to the King and Kingdom, and by another from this Court, we do forthwith charge and command all forces and souldiers quartered in any Towns or Borroughs, that they quit all those places upon publication thereof, or in default, and for refusall so to do, give power to the Commons of this Kingdom, to seize upon all those that shall act or do anything, contrary to the premises or be abettors or maintainers in any wise of this Cardinall. We do pray you to assist and to aid this City with such provisions, wherewith we may stand in need, and with such supplies of men and other warlike necessities, as we shall have need of, so this great City being secured it may prevent the total ruine of this Kingdome which would thereupon inevitably follow: that so it may be manifest how careful we are to preserve this city for his Majesties service who will one day acknowledge us for his good subjects. We are

Dated in Paris the 18 of  
January 1648

Your good friends the men of the Parl. of Paris  
Signed Du Tillet

*Newes came that Ambassadors from the state of Holland were landed, who upon the mediation*



of the prince are sent to the Parliament in behalf of the King. No such thing as the Queen of Bohemia's coming over hither, or the death of any of the King's children.

The Charge against the King published by it selfe, And having given you somewhat largely the particulars upon his Tryall, we will for better satisfaction in order to Judgment thereupon to be passed, give you somewhat more fully the heads of his charge which was thus.

That *Charles Stewart*, being admitted King of England, and therein trusted with a limited power, to govern by and according to the Lawes of the Land, and not otherwise. And by his trust Oath and Office being obliged to use the power committed to him *for the good and benefit of the people*, and for the preservation of their Rights and Liberties; yet nevertheless out of a wicked design to erect and uphold in himself an unlimited and tyrannical power to rule according to his will, and to overthrow the Rights and Liberties of the people. Yea to take away and make void the foundations thereof and of all redresse and remedy of misgovernment, which by the fundamentall Constitutions of this Kingdome were reserved on the peoples behalf, in the right and power of frequent and successive Parliaments or national meetings in Councell, he the said Charles Stuart for accomplishment of such his designs and for the protecting of himself and his adherents in his and their wicked practices to the same ends, hath trayterously and maliciously levyd war against the present Parliament and the people therein represented more particularly.

At Beverley in Yorkshire, at Nottingham (when and where he set up his Standard of War), at Edge-Hill and Keinton field, at Brainchford, at Cavesham bridge, at the seige of Gloucester, at Newbery fight, at Bodmin and other places in Cornwall, at the Town of Leicester, at Naseby field, and at several times and places. That he hath caused and procured many thousands of the free people of the Nation to be slain, and by divisions Parties and Insurrections within this land by invasions from forraign parts, indeavoured and procured by him, and by many other evil wayes and means, his giving Commissions to his Son the Prince, and other Rebels and Revolters, both English and Forraigners, and to the Earl of Ormond, and to the Irish Rebels and Revolters, associated with him from whom further invasions upon this land are threatened, upon the procurement, and on the behalf of the said Charles Stuart.

All which wicked designes, Wars and evil practices of him, the said Charles Stuart, have been and are carried on, for the advancing and upholding of the personal interest of *will* and *power*, and pretended Perogative to himselfe and his family, against the publike interest, common Right, Liberty, Justice and peace of the people of this Nation by and for whom he was entrusted as aforesaid.

By all which it appeareth, that he, the said Charles Stuart hath been, and is the Occasioner, Author, and contriver of the said unnatural, cruel and bloody Wars, and therein guilty of all the Treasons, Murthers, Rapines, Burnings Spoyles, Desolations, damage and mischief to this nation, acted or committed in the said Wars or occasioned thereby.

*Saterday January 27.*

THE High Court of Justice sate in Westminster Hall. The L. President was in Scarlet. After the calling of the Court the King came in, in his wonted posture (with his Hat on) a cry was made in the Hall, as he passed for Justice and execution, upon the Kings comming he desired to be heard. The Lord President answered he must hear the Court first, after which the Lord President set forth the intentions of the Court to proceed against the prisoner and withall offered That the King might speak, so it were not matter of debate. The King desired that in regard he had something to say for the peace of the Kingdome and the liberty of the Subject, before sentence were given, he might be heard before the Lords and Commons in the Painted Chamber. Hereupon the court withdrew, into the Court of



Wards, and the King to Sir Robert Cotton's house after about half an houres debate the Court returned from the Court of Wards with this Resolution, that what the King had tender'd tended to delay, yet if he would speak any thing for him self in court before sentence he might be heard—the King declaring he had nothing more to say. The Lord President made a large speech setting forth the Kings misgovernment, and proving by Law how Kings were accountable to their people and the Law, which was their Superiour, and produce severall instances of Kings being deposed and imprisoned by their Subjects especially in his own native Kingdom of Scotland, where of 109 Kings most were deposed, imprisoned or proceeded again for misgovernment, and his owne grandmother removed, and his Father an infant crowned.

After this the Clark was commanded to read the sentence which recited the charge and the several crimes of which he had bin found guilty. *For all of which Treasons and crimes the court did adjudge. That he the said Charles Stuart, as a TYRANT, TRAYTOR, MURTHENER, and publique enemy, shall be put to death by the severing of his Head from his Body.* The King then desired to be heard, but it being after sentence, it would not be admitted. As the King pass'd the Hall, there was another cry for Justice and Execution. The King went with a Guard to *Sir Robert Cottons* and thence to *White Hal*. The time and place of Execution is not yet appointed.

The House had the act againe reported for altering the formes of Writts and other proceedings in Courts of Justice, which before were in the name of the King, which Act upon the Question was assented unto and, no Concurrence of the Lords, to be desired therein. The House considered in case of Execution of the King, that any in the Kingdome should attempt or go about to proclaime Prince Charles or some of that Line King of England, as usually hath been don in this Nation, after the death of Kings And the letter to leave all without excuse herein. They ordered that a Committee should be appointed to draw a Proclamation to be Published throughout the Kingdom, to declare it high Treason in any person or persons to proclaime any King of England without the consent of the Parliament and that none under paine of Imprisonement, or such other punishments as shall be thought fit to be inflicted on them, shall preach or speak anything contrary, to the present proceedings of the Supreme Authority of this Nation the Commons of England assembled in Parliament.

A Member of the Army acquainted some Members of Parliament, with the desires of his Majesty that in respect sentence of death was past upon him and the time of his Execution might be nigh, that the House would give him leave to see his Children And also that he might, have the benefit to receive the Sacrament and prepare himselfe for death, and in order thereunto that he might have Doctor *Juxon* late Bishop of London, to have the priviledge, to be private with him in his chamber. The house ordered the same accordingly. The house ordered that all their Members, should be required to meet on Monday morning at the house by 8 of the clock there being much businesse that would be offered to the house on that day.

This night the King lodged in White hal, Sunday Doctor Juxon preached before the King in his private lodgings. The high Court and Lord President with them, kept a Fast in the chappell at White hal, Sunday.

*January 27.*

*Imprimatur G. M.*



THE  
INTELLIGENCER.  
A PERFECT DIURNALL

OF SOME

PASSAGES IN PARLIAMENT,

*And the Daily Proceedings of the Army under His Excellency the Lord Fairfax.*

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FROM MUNDAY, THE 29TH OF JANU., TILL MUNDAY, THE 5TH OF FEB., 1648.

*Collected for the satisfaction of such as desire to be correctly informed.*

Printed by E. G. and F. L. for FRANCIS COLES and LAURENCE BEAIRBLOAKE, and are so sold at their Shops in the Old Baily and at Temple Bar.

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*Beginning Munday, January 29.*



THIS day the House sate early (as was appointed); one of the late secluded members comming into the House occasioned them to consider of that businesse upon which they voted, That such members as voted on Decemb. 5 last, that the King's concessions were a ground of settling a peace in this nation, should not be re-admitted, but disabled to sit any longer members for the future.

The Dutch Ambassadors had their audience in the House. They read their instructions and letters of credence in French, but had no copies thereof in English (as is usual), but said copies should be prepared against to-morrow morning. Their desire was to intercede for the King's life, and to keep and preserve a fair correspondency between this nation and the estate of Holland, but having no transcripts ready, and being unwilling to leave the originall, the House at that time could not proceed in debate thereof.

This day an Act passed for alteration of severall names and forms heretofore used in courts, writs, grants, patents, &ca, and setting of proceedings in courts of law, justice, and equity, within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, dominion of Wales, and toun of Berwick-upon-Tweed as followeth—

Be it enacted by this present Parliament and by the authority of the same, that in all Courts of Law, Justice or equity, and in all writs, grants, patents, commissions, indictments, informations, suits, returns of writs, and in all fines, recoveries, exemplifications, recognizances, processes and proceedings of law, justice, or equity within the kingdom of England and Ireland, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, instead of the name, stile, title, and tests of *Custodes, libertatis, Anglis autoritate Parliamenti*, shall be used and no other, and the date shall be the year of our Lord and none other, and that all duties, profits, penalties, issues, fines, Amerciaments, and forfeitures whatsoever which heretofore were sued for in the name of the king, shall from henceforth be prosecuted, sued for and recovered in the same name of *Custodes libertatis, anglice, autoritate Parliamenti* and no other. And in all or any of the proceedings aforesaid where the words were (*Inratores pro Domine Rege*) from henceforth it shall be (*Inratores pro Republica*) and where the words in any of the proceedings aforesaid used to be *contra pacem dignitatem vel coronam nostram*, that from



henceforth these words (*Contra Pacem Publicam* instead of them or any of them shall be only used, and all judges, justices, officers, ministers of justice whatsoever are to take notice hereof, and are hereby authorised and required to proceed accordingly, and no otherwise. And whatsoever henceforth shall be done contrary to this Act, shall be and is hereby declared to be null and voyd. Provided alwise, that all writs issued out of the chancery, and all writs and Patents of the justices of the one bench and of the other Barons of the Exchequer, commissions of *Ooyer ad Termyner*, gaol delivery and justices of the peace and all other commissions, patents, and grants, made and passed under the greates Seale of England shall stand good and effectual in the law, notwithstanding the death of the king, anything in this act, or any article therein contained, or any law, statutee or custome to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all writs originall already issued out under the greates Seale, and all actions, suits, bills, or plaints now depending in any Courts of Record in Westminster Hall, or any other Court of Record, and all process Pleas, Demurs, continuances, and proceedings in every such action, suits, bills, or plaints, shall be returnable, stand good and effectuale, and be prosecuted and sued forth in such manner and form, and in the same state condition and order, the said changes and alterations to be as before in this Act expressed, the death of the king or any law custome or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And that any variance that shall be occasioned by reason thereof touching any of the said writs, process or proceedings in the Name, Stile, Teste or otherwise shall not be anywise materiall as concerning any default or error to be alledged or objected thereunto.

This day the High Court for Triall of the King met, and appointed the place for his execution to be over against the Banquetting House of Whitehall, in order whereunto a scaffold was preparing, the time between the hours of ten and three to-morrow.

The King Saturday and Sunday at Whitehall. Dr. Juxon sat up with him all Saturday night; Sunday he dined and supped in his bedchamber, and seemed very cheerful. This day means were made to deliver a letter to him from the Prince, which the King no sooner received but burnt it.

This day the King was removed to S. James, where his children, from Syon House, came to visit him, but stayed not long. He tooke the Princesse in his armes and kissed her, gave her his blessing, and two seals that he had, wherein were two diamonds. She wept bitterly. The C. Elector, D. of Richmond, and others, made suit to see him, which he refused. This night he lay at S. James.

From Scotland they write that the Ministers of the Kirk preach against the Army in *England* and the proceedings against their King. They say they are bound by their covenant to preserve Monarchy, and that in the race of the present King. Their Parliament have passed several votes, that those that have been in the late engagement against *England* shall not bear any office as long as they live, except such of them as were under age and shall manifest their repentance. Such as Sate in Committee, and took their Oathes shall not beare Office for ten yeare; such as never evidenced their dislike of their way by Petitioning shall not beare office for five yeares; such as are prophane swearers—lacious persons—and such as do not worship God in their private houses are not to be admitted to any place of Trust. An Act is past for citing all Officers of State to answer; if any appear not they are to be discharged of their trust. *Earl Loutherdale* expressith a readinesse to give obedinesse to all decrees of Parliament, but that was not thought fit; and therefore he was ordered to appear by Writ, which was accordingly; a Committee is to consider of him. The Earl of *Glencame*, having by Petition to Parliament made his way—his Petition being mysterious—as to that of owning them as a Parliament, was to be considered. From Dartmouth, Jan. 26, thus: We had the other day a sight of Prince Rupert with about 14 Revolted Ships sayling by our Coast and bending towards *Ireland*. They drive the whole Channel before them, and seize upon many severale vessels, but one of great value, laden with cloathe worth 50,000 li. We apprehend a greates neglecte in not having any Navy aboard. One of this Fleet was driven in here the 26, where she now remains. The Master reports that the Fleet is very poorly victualled, and worse manned, having not 400 mariners amongst them.

Not any post from *Paris* this week nor last. Nor any letters this week from *Ireland*.

*Tuesday, January 30.*

THIS day the King was beheaded over against the Banquetting House, Whitehall. The manner of execution and what passed before his death take thus:—

He was brought from S. *James* about ten in the morning, walking on foot through the Park, with a Regiment of Foot for his guard, with colors flying, drums beating, his private guard of partizans with



some of his gentlemen before and some behind bareheaded, Doctor *Juxon*, late Bishop of *London*, nexte behinde him, and Colonel *Tomlinson* (who had the charge of him), to the gallery in Whitehall, and so into the Cabinet Chamber, where he used to laye, where he continued at his devotion, refusing to dine (having before taken the Sacrament), onely about 12 at noone he dranke a glasse of claret wine and ate a piece of bread. From thence he was accompanied by Dr *Juxon*, Col. *Tomlinson*, Col. *Hacker* and the Guards before mentioned, through the Banqueting House, adjoining to which the Scaffold was erected, between Whitehall Gate and the gate leading into the gallery from S. *James*. The Scaffold was hung round with black and the floor covered with black, and the Ax and Block laid in the middle of the Scaffold. There were divers companies of Foot and Horse on every side the Scaffold, and the multitude of people that came to be spectators very great. The King, making a pause upon the Scaffold, looked very earnestly upon the Block and asked Col. *Hacker* if there were no higher, and then spoke thus (directing his speech to the gentlemen on the Scaffold)—

KING:—I shall be very little heard of anybody here, I shall therefore speak a word unto you here; indeed I could hold my peace very well, if I did not think that holding my peace would make some men think that I did submit to the guilt as well as to the punishment, but I think it is my duty to my God first, and to my country for to clear myselfe both as an honest man and a good king, and a good Christian. I shall begin first with my innocency. I trothe I thinke it not very needful for me to insist long upon this, for all the worlde knowes that I never did beginne a warre with the two Houses of Parliament, and I call God to witnesse to whom I must shortly make an account that I never did intend for to encroach upon their priviledges, they began upon me, it is the militia they began upon they confest that the militia was mine, but they thought it fit to have it from me, and to be short, if any body will look to the dates of commission theirs and mine, and likewise to the declarations will see clearly that they begun these unhappy troubles not I! So that as the guilt of these enormous crimes that are laid against me I hope in God, that God will make me clear of it, I will not. I am in charity, God forbid that I should lay, and upon the two Houses of Parliament there is no necessity of either. I hope they are free of this guilt for I doe believe that ill instruments between them and me has been the chiefe cause of all this bloodshed. So that by way of speaking as I finde myselfe cleare of this I hope, (and pray God) that they may too, yet for all this God forbid that I should be so ill a Christian as not to say that God's judgments are just upon me. Many times he does pay justice by an unjust sentence that is ordinary. I only say this, that an unjust sentence (meaning Strafford) that I suffered for to take effect is punished now, by an unjust sentence upon me, that is so far I have said, to shew you that I am an innocent man. Now, to shew you that I am a good Christian I hope there is (pointing to Dr *Juxon*) a goode man that will beare me witnesse that I have forgiven all the world, and even those in particular that have been the chiefe causers of my death: who they are God knowes I do not desire to knowe. I pray God forgive them! But this is not all, my charity must go farther; I wish that they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great sin in that particular. I pray God with St. *Stephen* that this be laid not to their charge, nay not only so, but that they may take the right way to the peace of the kingdom, for charity commands me not only to forgive particular men, but to endeavour to the last gasp the peace of the kingdom. (So) Sirs I doe with all my soul, and I do hope (there is some here will carry it further) that they endeavour the peace of the kingdom. Now (Sirs) I must show you both how you are out of the way, and will put you in a way. First you are out of the way, for certainly all the way you ever had yet as I could find by anything, is in the way of conquest, certainly this is an ill way, for conquest (Sirs) in my opinion is never just, except there be a good just cause, either for matter of wrong or just title, and then if you goe beyond it, the first quarrell that you have to it, that makes it unjust at the end that was just at first. But if it be onely matter of conquest then it is a great robbery, and so (Sirs) I do think the way that you are in is much out of the way. Now, Sirs, for to put you in the way believe it you will never doe right, nor God will never prosper you untill you give him his due, the king his due (that is my successors, and the people their due. I am as much for them as any of you, you must give God his due by regulating rightly his Church (according to his Scripture which is now out of order), for to set you in a way particularly, now I cannot. But only this A National Synod freely called, freely debating among themselves must settle this, when that every opinion is freely and clearly heard, for the king indeed I will not (then turning to a gentleman that touched the ax, said "Hurt not the ax that may hurt me, for the king the laws of the land will clearly instruct you for that, therefore because it concerns my own particular, I only give you a touch of it. For the people, and truly I desire their liberty and freedom as much as anybody whomsoever; but I must tell you that their liberty and their fredome consists in having of Government those lawes by which their life and their goods may be most their own. It is not for having share in Government, Sir, that is nothing pertaining to them. A subject and a sovereign are clean different things, and



therefore until they do that, I mean that you doe put the people in that liberty as I say, certainly they will never enjoy themselves. Sirs, it was for this that now I am now come here! If I would have given way to an arbitrary way, for to have all lawes changed according to the power of the sword, I needed not to have come here. And therefore I tell you (and I pray to God it be not laid to your charge) that I am the Martyr of the People. In troth, Sirs, I should not hold you much longer, for I will only say this to you, that in truth I could have desired some little time longer, because that I would have put this that I have said in a little more order, and a little better digested than I have done, and therefore I hope that you will excuse me. I have delivered my conscience, I pray God that you doe take those courses that are best for the good of the kingdome and your own salvation."

Dr. JUXON.—"Will your Majesty (though it may be very well known your Majesties affections to religion) yet it may be expected that you should say somewhat for the world's satisfaction."

KING.—"I thank you very heartily, my Lord, for that I had almost forgotten it. In troth, Sirs, my conscience in Religion, I think, is very well known to the world! and therefore I declare before you all that I die a Christian, according to the profession of the Church of England as I found it left me by my father, and this honest man, I think, will witnesse it." Then turning to the officers, said, "Sirs, excuse me for this same; I have a good cause and I have a gracious God! I will say no more." Then turning to Col. Hacker, he said, "Take care that they do not put me to pain; and fit this, and if it please you—" But then a gentleman coming near the ax the King said, "Take heed of the ax, pray take heed of the ax." Then the King, speaking to the executioner, said, "I shall say but very short prayers, and then thrust out my hands." Then the King called to Dr. *Fuxon* for his nightcap, and having put it on he said to the executioner, "Does my hair trouble you?" who desired him to put it all under his cap, which the King did accordingly by the help of the executioner and the Bishop. Then the King turning to Dr. *Fuxon*, said, "I have a good cause and a gracious God on my side."

Dr. JUXON.—"There is but one stage more! This stage is turbulent and troublesome; it is a short one! But you may consider it will soon carry you a very great way; It will carry you from earth to Heaven! and there you shall finde a greate deale of cordiall joy and comfort."

KING.—"I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can be."

Dr. JUXON.—"You are exchanged from a temporall to an eternall crown; a good exchange."

Then the King took off his cloak and his George—giving his George to Dr. *Fuxon*, saying, "Remember!" (it is thought for the Prince) and some other small ceremonies past. After which the King, stooping down, laid his necke upon the blocke, and after a very little pause, stretching forth his hands, the executioner at one blow severed his head from his body. Then his body was put in a coffin covered with black velvet and removed to his lodging chamber in Whitehall.

The House of Commons this day, according to given orders, sat early, and the Dutch Ambassadors having sent them a transcript of their Embassie in English, the House spent much time in hearing the same read. They then considered what was fit to be done thereupon and voted that a Committee should be nominated to consider of this business and to draw an answer thereunto, and to report the same with all convenient speed.

The Committee to whom the ensuing Proclamation was referred made report hereof, and the House assented to the same. Here take it at large:—

"Whereas *Charles Stuart*, King of England, being for the notorious Treasons, Tyrannies, and Murders committed by him in the late unnaturall and cruell wars condemned to death—whereupon after execution of the same severale pretences may be made and title set on foot unto the Kingly office, to the apparent hazzard of the public peace,—for prevention whereof be it enacted and ordained by this present Parliament and by authority of the same—That no person or persons whatsoever do presume to proclaim, declare, publish, or in any way promote *Charles Stuart*, son of the said *Charles*, commonly called the Prince of Wales, or any other person to be King or Chiefe Magistrate of England or of Ireland, or of any of the dominions belonging to them, or either of them, by colour of inheritance, succession, election, or any other claim whatsoever, without the free consent of the people in that purpose, army statute, laws, usage, or custom, to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. And be it further enacted and ordained, and it is hereby enacted and ordained—That whosoever shall, contrary to this Act, proclaime, declare, publish, or in any way promote the said *Charles Stuart*, the same or any other person to be King or Chiefe Magistrate of England or of Ireland, or any of the dominions belonging to them or to either of them without the said consent in Parliament, signified as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged a



Traytor to the Commonwealth, and shall suffer pains of death and such other punishments as belong to the crime of High Treason. And all officers, as well as civil and military, and all other well-affected persons, are hereby authorised and required forthwith to apprehend all such offenders, and to bring them in safe custody to the Justice of the Peace, so that they may be proceeded against accordingly."

The High Court of Justice conceiving themselves and the Presidents thereof prejudiced by some imperfect copies of the late proceedings of the said Court concerning the King's Trial, that had been printed, and the House being moved herewith, for full satisfaction of the Kingdom herein, voted that it should be returned to the said Court to draw up a Narrative of the whole proceedings upon the said Trial, and that it be reported to the House, to the end the House may confirm the same.

The House, having given order for publishing the foregoing proclamation in the City of London, and the same might be speedily dispersed through the country, ordered that the General Post that conveys letters to all the inland parts of the Kingdom should be stopt this night, and not goe till to-morrow, after both sermons were ended, against which time it was ordered that printed copies of the said Proclamation should be made ready, to the end they may be disperst through the whole Kingdom.

This evening Duke Hamilton escaped out of Windsor Castle, but not *Loughborough, Poyel, Powell*, as reported; only the *L. Loughborough* the night before.

Wednesday, January 31.

THIS morning, between three and four of the clock, a letter came from Windsor, directed to *L. G. Cromwell*, intimating that Duke Hamilton, with his men, were escaped out of Windsor Castle this night, desiring speedy course might be taken for sending hue and cry after him. Hereupon warrants were drawn requiring Justices of Peace, Constables, and other officers to make diligent search for the said Duke, promising 500*li.* to such as should secure his person, and restore him prisoner. Another letter was sent to the Lord Mayor of the City of London, to desire him to make speedy and diligent search for him.

A messenger with one of these warrants to be sent by the Post was stopped and examined by some Troopers in Southwark, who acquainted them with this businesse; and not long after, as they marched about the streets, they perceived one very importunately knocking at an Inne gate in Southwark, and coming up to him inquired his businesse, and what he was. He pretended he came to Dover—carrier that lodged there, and was to go down with him in his waggon. The Troopers began more strictly to eye and observe him; and one of them told him he believed he was a Scotchman, and that he had seen him in *Hamilton's Army*. He denied it, but to little purpose, for by-and-by another said plainly he was confident it was *Hamilton* himself, though disguised, for he very well knew his favour, and was at the taking of him, and they had heard a little before he had escaped out of Windsor Castle; whereupon they presently searched him, and found about him 40 *li.* in gold, a diamond ring valued at 100 *li.*—a good prize for the Troopers—and this morning they brought him back by water to Whitehall, where a strong guard is put upon him, not likely to escape them.

The House ordered that the Souldiers that apprehended the said Duke should have 120*li.* given them, besides what they found about him, for this extraordinary service. This businesse, and the escape of *Sir Lewis Dives*, and the Princes Agent-master *Holder*, who escaped also very strangely through the House and office at Whitehall, standing over the Thames—the attempt so desperate—few will believe they could get cleare away, but are either stifled or drowned.

The escape of these men thus put the House in debate of bringing the said Duke, Earle of *Holland, Langborne, Poyer*, and *Powell*, and other chiefe delinquents to a speedy tryall. The result thereof was that a committee should be appointed to bring in an Act for constituting a court for the tryall of the said persons, who were to report the same with all convenient speed.

In order whereunto they voted that the Earle of *Holland* should be forthwith removed to London.

They voted likewise that the two able and Godly ministers that preached this day before them



should have the special thanks of the House given them for their extraordinary paines, and that they be desired to print their sermons.

It was moved to have two ministers appointed to preach the next Fast Day (as is usuall), but it was not assented to.

*Thursday, February 1.*

THE House of Commons spent this day much time in debate of the act formerly committed. That such Members of the House as had voted the 5th of December last that the late King's concessions to the propositions were a sufficient ground of settling a peace in this nation should never be re-admitted to sit as members of this present Parliament. And that such members as were then in the House and gave their votes in the negative shall enter their dissent to the said vote. And such as were absent doe declare their disapproving thereof before they be admitted to sit longer as Members. This Act upon the report was assent unto, and many Members declared their dissent unto the said vote.

The House then againe had debate of the chiefe actors in the last warre, and of bringing them to speedy and impartial justice. They then voted that the Earle of *Cambridge*, called by the name of Duke *Hamilton*, Earle of *Holland*, Lord *Goring*, Lord *Capell*, and Col. *Owen* shall be the next persons to be proceeded against for justice.

The Lord *Capell*, having notice of this order, and apprehending himselfe in great danger, made desperate attempt and escaped this evening out of the Tower, over the mote, where he left his cloake behind him.

Warrants sent out and hue-and-cry made after him, 100 li. promised to such as shall returne him a prisoner.

A message this day came from the Lords, and the House was acquainted therewith, but no order was given for their calling in. The substance of their message was that the Lords had appointed a Committee of Seven of their House, desiring the Commons to appoint a proportionable number of theirs to be added to them to consider of a way whereby to settle this Nation. About this businesse the Lords sate this day in a full house and the Judges with them.

The House appointed to consider to-morrow whether the Lords' message shall be called in or not, and whether that House should take any cognisance thereof.

They likewise ordered that the Terme should be adjourned till Friday next come sevensnight, and that the Judges do adjourne the same accordingly.

They likewise vote that the House should to-morrow consider of what Government shall be hereafter in this Nation.

A petition was presented to the House in the names of divers known well affected to the publick interest of this Nation in the County of Surrey, desiring—

“That the militia of that county and all other places may be put into the hands of such as have exprest a firm and constant good affection to the freedome of their countrey, lest the power thereof should be exercised against that Honourable House, their most renowned Army, and such of the people as shew most affection to their just proceedings; and that all others, whether neuterall or may be charged with a probable suspicion of evill, may be rendered incapable of trust.

“That all Magistrates, Officers, and others in authority in the County of Surrey may be chosen by the well-affected thereof, and the delinquents and other disaffected therein (that have showed their malignancy severall waies mentioned in the said petition), should neither have power to be choosers or chosen thereunto.

“That tythes may be taken off, and a more just way for the maintenance of the Ministry may be provided.



"That the well affected of that County may have power to choose a committee to examine the accounts of such as had charge of the Counties' disbursements. And that some speedy course be taken for taking off the intollerable burthen of free quarters."

The House received this Petition with much affection and love, and ordered that the Petitioners should be called in; and then the Speaker told them that the House had read their petition, and had referred it to the consideration of a Committee, and had commanded him to take notice of the seasonableness of the time when it was presented. The House had likewise taken notice of their good affection therein expressed, and had commanded him to serve them hearty thanks.

The High Court of Justice met this day in the Painted Chamber to prepare matters for bringing Duke *Hambleson*, the Earle of *Holland*, and some others to Tryall. Two gentlemen were apprehended for speaking words against the Parliament and the High Court of Justice.

The King's head is sowed on, and his corpse removed to S. James, and embalmed. A Committee to consider of the time, manner, and place of his funerall by his Ancestors: but not yet agreed upon.

#### ADVERTIZEMENTS OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED.

There is come forth a Special Treatise by *Mr. John Collins*, Minister at Norwich, called a *Cordiall for a Fainting Soule*, wherein many cases are clearly resolved, and ending to the consolation of afflicted consciences. Printed for *R. Tomlinson*, at the *Sun and Bible*, near *Pie Corner*.

Also an excellent book called *Mercuriae Teutonicus*, being divers prophetical passages concerning the last times. Collected out of the mystical writings of that famous German author, *Jacob Bahmen*. Printed for *H. Blunden* at the *Castle in Cornhill*.

Also a volume of small works by the same author, *J. Bahmen*, entitled *The Way of Christ*, discovered in the Treatises of Repentance, Resignation, Regeneration, and Supernatural Life. Printed also for *H. Blundell*.

Friday, February 2.

THE House being informed that many well-affected gentlemen of the County of Kent were at the doorway, were called in, and presented a Petition to the House, desiring that Tythes may be taken away, the people eased of Free Quarter, and other taxes; and that the Militia of their county may be put under the command of his Excellency the Lord *Fairfax*, and consisting of many other good heads in relation to the Publike. The House ordered that the Petition should be referred to the Committee, appointed to consider of a settlement; and that the Petitioners should be called in, and have the hearty thanks of the House given them, which they had accordingly.

The committee of the navy made report this day to the house of the state of the navy and of the next summer fleet, that is necessary to set forth, in relation to the security of the kingdome, dispersing the Princes Fleet, encouragement of Troggigue, and security of friends having had conference with many well affected marchants, and their assistance therein being willing to set out a considerable partie thereof at there own charge. The House hereupon voted the number of the said fleet amounting to 73, and the number of men to man the same, which they enclused to be 6000 and odde (the greatest navy that hath been set forth of late yeares) they gave order for victualling thereof and money to be raised for this purpose. The committee appointed to draw up an answer to the Ambassy of the Dutch Ambassadors made reporte thereof to the House, who after reading ordered the same to be committed and to be reported againe with all speed. The committee formerly appointed to consider of bringing in an Act for constituting a high court of justice for tryall of Duke *Hamilton* and the other capital offenders before mentioned made reporte to the House, they approved thereof and commissioners' names to be inserted therein which amount to about 60, and appointed any 15 hereof to be of the *Quorum* being members of Parliament, army, city, and other private gentlemen, but none that were of the last commission.

They ordered that the forces under the command of Col. *Henry Martin* a member of the House should be made up a complete regiment, and paid according to the establishment of the army.

The Dutch Ambassadors this day desired, That what was delivered by them to the House in rela-

tion to their Ambassy, may not be committed to the presse, but kept private, the house joyning with them in this ordered the same accordingly.

They further ordered to consider of the manner of Government to be established within this kingdome, and whether the kingly office, or the House of Peers, should be any longer continued, but the latter of these were to be first debated to-morrow morning.

They further ordered that Col. *Reignolds* should complete his regiment, and that it should be added to the army, and paid according to the establishment.

*Saturday, February 3.*

THE House of Commons this day heard the report of the Committee, to whom the Act for tryal of the five delinquents was yesterday committed. They approved of the amendments, and the Act was put to the question and assented unto. The commissioners are 63, and any 15 of them of the *Quorum*. They intend to sit on Munday next and elect their president and other officers, and so to proceed to the tryall of them. A large and most excellent declaration in answer to the Scots Commissioners papers lately presented to the House was this day reported, and upon the question committed as to some circumstantial alteration therein, and ordered that the same should be reported againe on Tuesday morning next.

Some Members this day were admitted to the House after they had entered their dissent to the late vote of the 5th *December* last that the King's concessions were a sufficient ground for a settlement.

The debate, according to former order concerning the present House of Peers, whether it shall be continued or no essentiall parte of the supream authority of the Nation, was this day to have begun, but the two former businesses being of so great concernment and taking up so much time, it was ordered to be deferred till Munday morning next, and then it is to be the first businesse.

The House was informed that the Lord *Capell* was this day discovered and apprehended at a house in Lambeth and againe restored to the Tower of London, and that this service was done by two Watermen at Lambeth.

They ordered therefore that the said watermen should have the sum of 40*li*. bestowed upon them for their extraordinary service.

Newes came also this day, that *Sir Marmaduke Langdale* escaping from Nottingham Castle was found dead floating upon the River of Trent.

No tydings yet of *Sir Lewis Divers* or *Master Holder* that escaped from Whitehall through the privy.

Imprimatur, G. M.

February 3, 1648.



## A PERFECT SUMMARY

OF EXACT

## PASSAGES

OF

## PARLIAMENT

THE LAST PROCEEDINGS BETWEEN THE PARLIAMENTS ARMY IN  
IRELAND, AND THE KING OF SCOTS FORCES

*Commanded by the Marquess of Ormond, and the Lord Castle-Haven*

*From the Princes Fleet at Sea, and the Parliaments Navy*

*With choice intelligence from Forraign parts, containing  
these ensuing Heads—viz.*

*A Bloody and desperate fight near Dublin on Thursday August. 2. between the Parliaments forces commanded by Lieutenant Generall Jones, and the Declared K. of Scots Army, commanded by the Marquesse of Ormond, Earle of Castle-haven and the L. Taffe, their whole body Routed 4000 slain, the Marq of Ormond fled, all their Ordnance, Armes Ammunition, Treasure, bag and baggage taken, with a full and exact Relation of the maner of the fight with a list of the chief commanders, slaine wounded and taken prisoners, as it was brought up from L. G. Jones to the Councell of State on Saturday last and sent to the Lord Mayor to be Published throughout the City and Subburbs of London, New Proposals sent by Prince Charls to the Emperour, A List of the Commis, sent to treat with the King of Spaine, Good Newes from the Navy, And the last intelligence from Milford Haven concerning the proceedings of the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.*

Imprimatur THEODORE JENNINGS, August 11. 1649.

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FROM MUNDAY THE 6. OF AUGUST TO MUNDAY THE 13 OF AUGUST 1649

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*Beginning Munday the 6. of August*

**T**HIS day came intelligence of the Surrender of Trim Castle in Ireland which is now surrendered to the L. Inchiqueen, as well as the Town, where Major Conduggin was Governour; but it is said it was done by the treachery of Capt. Martin who hath (it is said) betrayed severall places before. The termes of surrender thus. All to have quarter, the Officers that would to go, and those that would to stay, some few went, the Maj. Martin and others staid, and some went home.



Rathfarnham honest Sir Adam Loftus his house is taken by storm, which was kept up at his own charges with 50 men in it; The L. Castlehaven sent severall Summons to Dr Loftus, who with his brother and the rest stood it out manfully and were resolved not to Surrender, so long as there were any hopes or possibilitys of keeping it. The Lord Castle-Haven seeing that all was in vain, to expect to get it by words, caused close seige to be laid there, and they fell to storming, in which divers of his men were slain, at length (after an hot dispute) Inchiqueen's men marched up close to the very walles, and brook open a great Iron Grate, through which the brooke ran, which passed through the yard of the house, and so by that way some made entrance unexpectedly to the beseiged, and so broke in upon them ere they were a ware. And so those within were forced to fly into the Towers—to treat for quarter, which was all they could get, fayre quarter for their lives, which was granted them upon Treaty.

Dr. Loftus and his brother, and all the rest were taken prisoners, and there were only 50 armes, and some small proportion of powder and bullet, which the enemy took: But the house is one of the most stateliest in all Ireland, some 2 miles from Dublin, in which was some hundred pounds worth of goods which the enemy took.

*Balishanon* and *Athboy* both in *Lemster*, hold out still, and some Garisons in Munster, and some 20 Garisons in *Vlster* and *Conouget* 2 of the Regiments are gone from before Dublin towards Munster, and another Regiment is marched towards Vlster. They are in great fear of the Lord Lieut. landing.

August 5. In the afternoon about 3. o'clock, came into the Downes the Peter of Middleborough, whereof Daniell Williamson is Master furnished with corne for the supplying of the Army in Ireland.

The house of Commons this day considered of the Declaration concerning Ministers and Church Discipline. The preamble was read and passed, declaring their resolutions to promote the propagation of the Gospel, and ministers to have sufficient maintenance allowed. The business of Tythes was disputed, and after debate put to the question, whether the ministers maintenance should be hereafter continued by Tythes, but (upon division of the house) that passed in the negative. The house passed severall branches of it, and referred the rest until the morrow. The Books concerning Presbytery, and publishing thereof, was ordered to be reported on the morrow with the said declaration.

The House passed Instructions concerning the act for suppressing Scandalous pamphlets. A letter came to the Speaker dated August. 1. That Capt. Norwood one of those lately landed from England, sallyed out of Dublin upon Sir T. Armstrong who came out with part of 4 Regiments to drive away the Cattell, and with a Troop of 80, and some few additional horse, repulsed them killed 40 took 60 and wounded 2 of *Captain Norwoods* men (that he left in Munster when he was there formerly, and had joyned with Inchequeen) was come into him, who say that when there is an Army able to take the Field, all the English will come into the Lord Lieutenant.

#### *A letter from Chester*

SIR

Ovr forces are got safe to Dublin, but the enemy I hear have taken away the water brook some 2 miles off that turned their mills in Dublin, but that is no great matter, for they have both Horse-mills and Hand-mills, good store in the City. The great River is clear. Alderman Walley hath put 12 Tun of exceeding good cheese aboard to sent for Dublin, which only stayes for a Convoy and the like to send cheese and powder to London-Derrey for Sir Charles Coot, so soone as the convoys shall return.

Chester. 4. of August 1649

By a letter from Captain Clarke dated 3. July 1649. It is written that on the 29. of July Sir Thomas Armstrong with his broken Regiment, and part of 3 more at Sermon time attempted to have taken away all their Cowes and Horses belonging to Dublin, then at grasse, yet took not one, but had a repulse by a smart skirmish, we lost 3 men, and 3 dead since and some others wounded, the enemy lost 30 on the place, and 10 dead since, about 10 of them wounded, 8 taken prisoners, whereof Captain Buskerfield, and one Eliot, the Governours sisters son, whom his Uncle caused to be hanged within 4 houres after he was taken. Impartial Justice.

All the Shipping at Dublin is commanded away to Milford. The men are harty and well, divers of  
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those in *Dublin* that left Trunks and Boxes at Chester, have sent to have them presently sent thither.

Capt. Penrose, Commander of the *Mary-Rose* sailed towards Jersey, to see what Intelligence he could get, or surprise of their vessels, where he took 3 of their Boats, and meeting with a Yopsum man, a small vessel of 2. Guns bound for St. Millows, called the *Neptune*, just athwart the Island, he commanded her aboard, and searching her, found some prohibited Woolls, and 8 uncustomed bayles of broad Cloth, and fine Excester Serges, all which he seized for the State.

*Tuesday August. 7.*

**A**N Act for transporting of pepper, and other spices, and drugs, out of the Common-wealth (uncensed and ungarbled) to any parts beyond the Seas was this day read the first and second time, and upon the question referred to a Committee.

The House of Commons passed Instructions for the pay of 9l. 10s behind for monies due to a workman lately employed by the house.

The House ordered the Act for prisoners for debt, to be referred until the morrow.

Letters from France says—That Prince Charles with his Council, are upon Instructions for the sending away of the Lord Cottington and Sir Edward Hide to Spain, and others to Swedeland and Dunkerk.

The House of Commons this day proceeded in the Declaration concerning Ministers and the Discipline of the Church. And had severall things under debate, severall branches passed, and a great dispute was about the Ordinance for Presbytery, whether it should be appointed to be read in all churches—But the house considering that it was modelled in relation to *Kingly Government* and with *Lords &c* now abolished—The house did not pass it.

It was referred to a Committee to review the said Books for Presbytery and consider of the Declaration, and the debates of the house upon it, and bring it in again with amendments with respect to tender Consciences.

Letters from Scotland says, that *Mr. Andrew Ramsey* and *Mr. William Colvel*. 2 eminent Ministers in Scotland, who engaged against England are put out for refusing to submit to a late act of purgation. The Generall Assembly are about a long Declaration, intentionally to endeavour to work into the affections of England. Col. Sterling hath laid down his Commission in Ireland.

The heads of the Declaration thus, viz.

*The general Assembly considering what great offence against God, and Scandall to his people at home and abroad hath arisen from the late unlawful engagement in Warre against England, whereby contrary to the Law of God and of Nations, contrary to the solemn League and Covenant, contrary to the Petitions of almost the whole Kingdom, contrary to the Declarations of the Fudicatories of this Kirk, contrary to the Protestations of a considerable part of the Parl. contrary to the frequent and clear warnings of the Servants of God in his name, not only an Association in Councils and Armes was made with malignant persons, Estates and Consciences of many of the people of God in this Land: to the shedding of the blood of some, the losse and dishonour of this Nation, and severall other inconveniences and considering that the Commissioners of the last Generall Assembly have acquit themselves faithfully in ordaining to suspend from the renewing of the Covenant, and from the Ordinance of the Lords Supper, such as are designed in their Acts of date the 6. of October and 4 of Decemb. last referring the further consideration and censure of the persons aforesaid to this present generall Assembly: Therefore the generall Assembly for removing of such offences, and for the prevention of the like in time coming and for restoring of such as are truly humbled do declare and appoint.*

*1. That all those who have guilty and censured as aforesaid, and withall do not by their addresse to Kirk Fudicatories testifie their dislike thereof and give evidences of their repentance therefore that these be proved and continuing obstinate be excommunicated; But if withall they go on in promoting malignant designs, that they be forthwith excommunicated also that all such persons guilty as aforesaid who after profession of their repentance, shall yet again hereafter relaps to the promoting of any malignant designe, that these be likewise excommunicated. 2. That all these who have been guilty and censured as aforesaid, and desire to rectifie their*

repentance, and to be admitted to the Covenant and Communion shall besides any confession in publick before the Congregation subscribe the Declaration (hereto subjoyned), of their accessions and renunciation of that engagement, and all other malignant courses contrary to the Covenant and CAUSE, promising to keep themselves from such ways, in time coming and acknowledging that if again they shall fall into such defection hereafter, they may justly be accounted perfidious back-biters, and breakers of the COVENANT and OATH OF GOD, and proceed against with the highest CENSURES of the KIRK. 3. That of these who have been guilty and censured as aforesaid, and desire now to rectify their repented sins were formerly joyned in ARMES or COUNSELL with JAMES GRAHAM in the REBELLION, or with some generall persons or Colonels in the late unlawful Engagement, or who went to IRELAND to bring over force for that effect, or who have been eminently active in contriving or advising unto the said Engagement, or otherwise above the degree of a Lieut. commanded these parties, that in promoting of the ends of the said Engagement, shed blood within the Kingdom, either before that ARMY OF ENGAGERS went to ENGLAND, or after their return, or who above the degree aforesaid Commanded in the late Rebellion in the North. That none of these be admitted or received to give satisfaction but by the generall Assembly or their Commissioners. 4. That all the rest of these who have been guilty or censured as aforesaid may be received by the Presbyteries where they reside. 5. That all who have been guilty as aforesaid before their receiving of the Covenant shall make a solemn publick acknowledgment in such manner, and before such Congregations as the Commission of the generall Assembly or Presbyteries respective shall prescribe, according to the degree of their offence and scandal given. 6. That none of the aforesaid persons be admitted or received as Elders in any Judicatories of the Kirk, but according to the Act of the generall Assembly of the last of August 1647 against compizers of the first Classis, And because many have heretofore made shew and profession of their repentance, who were not indeed convinced of their guiltiness nor humbled for the same but did after that return with the dog to the denit, and with the sow to the puddle, unto the mocking of God, and the exceeding great reproach and aditment of his CAUSE. Therefore for the better determining the truth and sincerity of the repentance of those who desire to be admitted to the COVENANT and COMMUNION, It is appointed and ordained, that none of these persons who are declared from the Covenant and Communion shall be admitted and received thereto but such as after such tryall shall be found for some competent time (before or after the offer of their REPENTANCE according to the discretion of the respective Judicatures) to have in their ordinary conversations, given real testimony of their dislike of the late unlawful Engagement, and of the courses and waies of malignants and of the sorrow for their accession to the same, and to live soberly, righteously, and Godly—and if any shall be found, after the defeating of the Engagers, have uttered any malignant speeches tending to the approbation of the said unlawful Engagement, or any other projects prejudiciall to Religion and the Covenant or tending to the reproach of the Ministry or Civill Government of the Kingdom, or who have had hand in or accession to or compliance with or have countenanced or promoted any Malignant design, prejudiciall to Religion and the Covenant.

That these notwithstanding their profession of repentance be not suddenly received but a competent time according to the discretion of the Judicatory be assigned to them for tryall of the evidence of their Repentance, according to the qualifications above mentioned. And the Generall Assembly ordaines Presbyterys to make imitation of this Act in the severall Kirks of their bounds so soone as they can, after the raising of the Gen. Assembly, that none pretend ignorance And that Presbyteries make Account of their diligence in prosecuting of this Act at the quarterly meetings of the Commission of this Assembly. A. K.

The house of Commons ordered, that an Act should be brought in (concerning which Instructions passed) for conveyances and incombrances to be recorded

Wednesday August. 7.

A letter from Scotland, to an honest Presbyterian in London.

Honoured Sir

**I** WISH you safety in the highest. The newes here, though but little, take this accompt of. The Parliament have given out to list men in every Parish, the Gentlemen of the Countrey have met upon it, but very close, so that the Countrey people knowes it not: The Parl. and Ministers cannot agree, there is but 9. Lords in the Parl. house, the rest have deserted, and but 5 of them that are considerable men They are much troubled at Monroe, he hath abused the Ministers, and the people there—Just now there is a man come out of IRELAND, he saith the Ministers had a meeting, and have sent to ORMOND, for a convoy to SCOTLAND ORMOND, declared that if they would preach for him, he would then send them a gallant convoy: but they returned answer, they would not be engaged to him upon those termes, so that the man saith, by this time, there is command come to put them all in Prison

Sir, I remain in hast.

Your Servant to Command  
G. H.



The Act was brought in, and read in the House of Commons for poore prisoners for Debt, according to the last Votes and Instructions of the house to the Committee all new drawn according to the said Instructions, about which the house spent much time in debate thereof: and the house had severall things under consideration therein, both as to the *Creditor* and to the *Debtor*, and what may be the good consequences and what the ill, as also wherein there may be severall amendments. Vpon the whole debate about the said, it was ordered to be recommitted to the Committee and they to meet this afternoon in the *Exchequer Chamber*, and all members that will come to have voyces, and the said Committee are to receive any offers from the Judges, or any other persons for the good of the Commonwealth therein: For the great designe of the house is, that the said Act may passe, as that it may be a clear good to this Nation. It was also ordered that the Bill for *Creditors* be reported with it. The house considering that there are many hundreds of poor prisoners for debt, ready to starve in severall places, that have nothing to pay their Creditors, and subsist only upon charity, and that failing must perish, and that it will be some time yet before that Act can be finished—The House passed Instructions to the Committee for bringing in the form of a Commission to passe the *Great Seal of England* for releif of those who lye in prison for debt, and have nothing, with Instructions for the examination of such persons, who shall pray releif herein—The house of Commons appointed severall daies for the Reports to be brought in of the Act concerning the compositions of the 6 *Counties* in *North Wales*, and also the busines concerning *Norwidge*, and the reports concerning the Excise.

Letters from France say, That P. Charles is endeavouring to get the pention allowed him in France, by Madamosell *Savoys*, which he is not like to have for she could never get it her self, if she could have got it her self, he had never had it, and in the mean time P. Charles intends to send a Messenger to Spaine (probably the L. Cottington) to desire his residence there—Some Officers are propounded to him by some Jesuits from thence (as is certified) If he come there, he is like to meete with *Gundamers Ghost*

An Act was read about the accounts for the Navy and Customes &c. And for transferring the receipts to the Exchequer as heretofore, the house passed into some debates about part of it, and referred the rest until another time.

An order passed for the sending for an Officer that hath done much service, but I shall admit to give any particulars, least I should be misunderstood, or the Gentleman prejudiced.

Some desires are come up from the *North*, that *Scarborough Castle* may not be demolished, and reasons alledged.

*Die Mercurig, 8. of August 1649*

SIR GILBERT PICKERING reports, from the Council of State—That John March and John Santly Esquires, Moses Wall and Roger Frith Gentlemen or 3 of them be Commissioners to go into Garnsey, for the ordering of affaires there according to an Ordinance dated the 3 of November 1647.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parl. That it be recommitted to the Council of State, to consider of this business, and to report their opinions therein to the House.

Heu. Scobel, Cler. Parl.

Prince Charles remains still at *St Germans*, and hath named *Embassadors* to go unto all parts, to go to treat for supplies. Those for *Spaine* are the *Lord Cottington*, and *Sir Edward Hyde*, who have allowed them 2000l. of the moneys sent from the *Arab Duke*; For *Poland* are appointed *Mr Fohn Denham*, and *Mr William Crafts*. To the *Emperour*. *Mr Swan* with full power to all of them to treat for all the power that they can get against England. But they are like to find little satisfaction from any of them.

*A letter from the Court of France*

*Right Honourd.*

This day Orders were sent out to all his Majestyes Officers. to make ready against Munday next, to goe for Paris, whether their Majestyes intend to take their journeyes on Tuesday next, and to lye that

night at *Chantilly* and on Wednesday to be in Paris, where the Citizens are making great preparations of bone-fires, and such like to receive them; Monsieur de Lyon, who was sent to the Vale miam, to treat with the *Arch-Duke, Leopold* is returned, and hath brought the Resolution that was agreed upon by them, for the meeting of the place to treat for the generall peace, which is appointed to be between *St Quintin* and *Cambray* where Cardinall Mazarine intends to be himself

Campaigne (14. alias) 4 August 1649

*The house of Commons this day had an Act reported for punishing those that speak against the present Authoritys, which was committed. And another Act also for punishing of such as publish scandalls in print, with rules for printing only what shall be reall truths for the satisfaction of the Nation. The Lord Lieut. of Ireland is preparing to ship his men at Milford-Haven, the number for ide 300, that refuse to go, are thrown up, and more. Sligo Fort was taken a month since.*

*From Hull the 5. of August. 1. 6. 4. 9, came thus*

Sir,

I conceive by the last intelligence, that some Ministers residing in London have had some serious debate in relation to the Parl. and Armyes. Were but the thing cal'd Presbytery in force. I am perswaded we should have both Parl. and Army excommunicated *ipso facto*

I can make no other construction of the practises of many of them, then what may render them, as so many state tormentors such is their desire after self interest and applause, as puts them upon every desperate and unchristian Practice what meane these dayly asperitions, belched out against the Parl. and the Armyes the which if (tollerated), can pertend nothing but inevitable destruction, this I write not, that I would appear an enemy to learning, to draw disgrace on those that are holy in the Ministry; But I have alwaies lookt upon it as incongruous for Ministers to turn Courtiers and politick Directors. Surely those that cannot be fit instruments for particular employments who wade into the depth of generalities, especially touching worldly affaires, much lesse the occasions of the common-wealth.

*Fryday August 10.*

FROM Dorchester came letters thus viz. We have lately discovered a constant way of sending Letters from Cornwall to the malignant Gentry of this County the carrier of the said letters or spy was apprehended by some Country-men who were faithful to the Parliament, at Puddle Town in this County, and was presently rescued by the Constable, and some others.

From York this day came thus, a woman came out of Cleveland who preached in this city, and divers Ladies and others of quality heard her, and was much admired, yet the ministers are very angry with her. All things in these parts are very quiet, and this citys a place not much frequented having neither Court nor Trade to invite intercourse of people.

*Saturday Aug. 11*

*THIS day came a letter from Lieut. Jones the particulars are as followeth (viz)*

Right hon } *The Lord hath bless'd this your army with good successe against Ormond and his for which*  
orable } *Gods most holy name be ever glorified. The account of that service is thus briefly. On Thursday the first of this instand, the enemy began his approaches to this place more then formerly, and that night was Ormond at Preston, and the choiest of that army, at a worke begun at Baggotsrath about a quarter of a mile eastward of the city, upon the sea, thence they purposed to run forward to our Trenches on the lands side, and to raise their forts towards the water, for hindering the landing of those supplies expected. They had before cut off the water running from the higher grounds to the city, whereby our mills had bin driven, and in their present work would they have cut us off from all forager for our cattle. To this end, was that night, a breast work by them made, cross the highway near Baggotsrath wherabouts was the only grazing place left for us, as for the Castle we caused it before to be demolished, foreseeing what our prejudice might be in their possessing it. On Thursday the 2. we discovered a party of the enemy about 1500 foot besides horse Vye found a necessity of removing them speedily, and seeing the nearness of the enemies camp relieved, with greater force*



therefore did I advance with so much greater strength about 1200 horse and 4000 foot. The enemies work we soon entred yet not without some strong dispute, most of the enemy slain and taken their horse having deserted them after the first charge. Our horse and foot pursuing their advantages, we became at last wholly engaged with their whole armys whom after 12 hours fight we totally routed. VVe flew on the place, and in the chase 4000 and have 517 prisoners, most of them Inchequeens hath run amais. VVe got one whole cannon, three Demy-cannons, one long square gun, carrying a ball of 12. 1 Seker Drake and one morter piece (hall these brasse) and some Trame carriages and about 200 draught oxen for the train. The strength of the enemy acknowledged 19,000, Ormond narrowly escaped. Of our men was 20 missing, many wounded. The greatest losse fell on the horse, wherein my Regiment hath much suffered, which I desire may be considered, together with my former losses in the same kind. To which purpose I have employed this gent Captain Otterays, one faithfull and forward, whome I make bold to recommend unto your favour. This whole work is the Lords doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes by whose especiall providence we should thus engage we ourselves assist not so far intending. Never was any day in Ireland like this, Ireland was never in so low a condition as at this instant, there not being a considerable landing place left you, but this alone, and this (with out this the Lords timely and most gracions providence to us) almost gone. Yet is not this all any ground of security, whereby may be kept back or delayed the supplies designed to us, for most of our garrisons are as yet to be taken in, and the enemy to be speedily followed, that they recover not. For ourselves as at present are not able to prosecute this great victorys, wanting pay for our men and provisions, which would be now made over to us speedily. this being the case and occasion being offered for a full ending of this VVar, the opportunities wherof is not in any case to be omitted. All which I leave to your most vwise consideration, and as ever remaine

Your honours most faithfull Servant,

Dublin Aug. 6. 1649.

M. JONES.

*A List of those Slaine and taken prisoners.*

Slain, Sir Wil. Vaughan, Sr Edw Verney, L. Col. Daniel, the Lord Taff's brother in Law, Col. Gerrard, L. Col. Mathews, 4000 slaine, 14000 totally routed 30 Collonels, Lieut. Col and Sergeant Majors E. of Castlehaven. Wounded Marq. Ormond fled. Taken prisoners, Earle of Fingall, M. Ormond's brother The Lieut. of the Ordnance, 41 Captains, 58 Lieutenants, 42 Ensigns 4 Cornets, 6 Quarter masters, 56 of Ormond's life-guard, 6 Gunners the Clerk of the Store, 6 Trumpeters, 6 Chirurgions, 10 belonging to the traine of Artillery, 69 Sergeants, 20 Drums, 10 Gentlemen, one Minister, 56 Corplirals, 56 Fuisseers, 2100 Soudiers. Taken of the Train 1. Canon of Brasse, 3 Brassy Demy-Canon, 1 Brass Drake, one square Demy-Culvert, 1 Brasse Morter-Peece, Great Store of Arms, Ammunition.

August 13

THE Parliament sate, taking into consideration the good news of Ormonde's defeat, first apply'd themselves to a return of Prayer to God, who is the giver of victory. And ordered Wednesday fortnight a day for that end through *England*. There is instructions to be sent to the Sheriffs of the Counties, who are by his servants to give notice to the several Parishes, through *England* and *Wales*. To Lieutenant Generall Jones, they order a thousand pounds *per annum*, to him and his heres for ever in *Ireland*, which is forthwith to be drawn into Act. To the Messenger Captain Otway, they give 200 li, one out of the Revenue and the other out of Haberdashers Hall

They passe the Act for continuance of the Excise, and order a regulation as to Officers, Offices, and Fees, to be had after in consideration. Some horses were bestowed of an eminent person, who knows well how to charge upon them. They took cognizance of some what Printed here, fram'd in *Scotland*, and elsewhere with high dislike.

The Parliament had in consideration a Petition of the Earl, and Countess of *Tumond* wherein they desire, that their great suffering in *Ireland*, and the disbursments for Parliament, several wayes, may satisfie for the offence, and oversight of the Earl of *Peterborough*, in his late unlawfull Engagement, with the late Lord *Holland*, they referred it to a Committee to consider: Colonell *Martins* thousand pound per year formerly voted, was had in consideration, and certain particulars for that end in nomination. as *Greenwich* House, and Park; also some 300 pound a year in *Barkshire* with severall others, the House gave that in *Barkshire* and ordered to have what he was to have to be surveyed, and so made up a

thousand a yeare. The President of the Councell of State had his annual Revenue formerly voyed, with his other favours consented unto. Major Generall *Skippon* had 2000 li, given him as part of his Arrears.

There was newes this day, as if *Dredagh* were retaken, so delivered up by the Lord *Moore*, that Sir *Charles Coot* since his releise by his Brethren had been abroad, and sent farther the beseigers, that the Lord of *Ardes* had scattered the residue of *Owen Rows* Army.

The Letters from beyond Seas this day, speake the joyful reception of the King of *France*, and Queen Regent in *Paris*, that *Leige* hath solicited the protection of *France* against their Bishop; that the differences in *Provence* are as good as agreed, but those in *Bordeaux* increase, they having received encouragement from some abroad: The Cardinall went into *Paris* with the King, the declared King of *Scotland* is still at *St Germans*, he intends *Ireland*: some what is agreed to be sent to the Parliament of *Scotland* but the fall of *Ormond* will change all matters, and much alter counsell, no doubt, he is about 60 high, and low in family, and about 30 horse: his chief Councillours are *Lane* Lord Keeper, *Cottington*, *Hopton*, *Digby* *Culpepper* *Herbert* *Hide* *Walker*, two others who consults his affairs, but are not yet sworn.

Those of *Leige*, desire a Prince of the blood of *France* to come unto them: the *French* are preparing that way, having made spoyle sufficient about *Doway*, besides severall defeats given to the *Spanish*, which with the entertainment of the French King at *Paris* as also the remainder of the gallantry of *Milain* expect after.

There is now Published the Second Edition of that Excellent Treatise named *Pseudodosia Epidemica*, on Enquiries into very many Received Tenents, and commonly presumed Truthes, Corrected and much enlarged by the Learned Author. *Thomas Browne*, Doctor of Physick. Together with some Marginall Observations, and a Table Alphabeticall at the end. Worthy of the Serious Perusal of all ingenious Readers, And are to be Sould by *Edw. Dod* and *Nath. Ekins*, at the Gunne in *Ivie Lane*.

There is come forth an Excellent Booke, intituled, Man become guilty; or, The corruption of Nature by Sinne, according to *St Augustins* sense. Written originally in French, by *John Francis Senault*; and put into English by *Henry Earl of Monmouth*:

And are to be Sold by *William Leake*, at the Crowne in *Fleet Street*, between the two Temple Gates.

Also a briefe Summary of the Lawes and Statutes of England: So far forth as the same do concerne the Office of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Bayliffes, Constables, Churchwardens, and other Officers, and Ministers of the Commonwealth. Together with divers other Matters.

Sold by *Mathew Wallbanke* at *Grayes Inne Gate*; and *H. Twyford* in *Vine Court* in the Middle Temple.

*Finis*

Printed for *R. Leybourn* in *Monkswell Street*. Imprimatur, *Theo. Jennings*.



# SEVERALL PROCEEDINGS

IN

## PARLIAMENT

*From THURSDAY the 5 of SEPTEMB. to THURSDAY  
the 12 day of SEPTEMB. 1650*

LICENSED BY THE CLERKE OF THE  
PARLIAMENT

11 SEPTEMB. 1650. IMPRIMATUR HEN. SCOBELL, CLER. PARLIAMENT

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Printed at London for ROBERT IBBITSON, dwelling in Smithfield,  
neer Hosier Lane. 1650

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*Beginning on Thursday 5 Septemb. 1650.*

THE House considering many publique businesses not incumbent upon them, did passe a vote for secluding all private business for one month, and that none but publique business should be entertained into Debate in the House till that time were expired. And accordingly took some publique business into Debate.

*Friday 6 September 1650*

AN act for the encouragement and indemnity of such persons as voluntarily engage themselves in the service of the Parliament, in this time of common danger, was this day read the first and second time, and Committed

*Ordered by the Parliament*

That the Act against drunkenness be read on Friday morning next The House resumed the Debate touching the publique business

*Ordered by the Parliament*

That on the second day of *October* next, the Parliament doe take into consideration how Infants and their Estates might be preserved during their Infancy.

*Ordered by the Parliament*

That *William Hinde of Walsworth* in the County of *Surrey, Esq* be and is hereby nominated and appointed to be High Sheriffe of the said County for the remainder of this year, and for the year ensuing, and that the Lords Commissioners for the Greate Seale of *England* doe issue forth a Commission under the said Great Seale for him to be Sheriffe accordingly. The House according to former Order adjourned itself to Tuesday morning next.

Divers Letters came from the Army in *Scotland* of the severall motions of our Army there

*Tuesday 10 September 1650*

A LETTER from *Dunbarre* Dated 3 September 1650, from the Secretary of the Army, was this day read. viz.

*For the Right Honourable William Lenthall, Esq Speaker of the Parliament of England.*  
*these present*

*Sir*

I Intimated unto you in my last, that our drawing off from *Mussleborough* might tempt the *Enemy* to draw out, which accordingly they did, and the rather for that they were informed (as some of their prisoners confess) we had shipped our Train of Artillery, which was a mistake of them, for it was the 600 sick Soulders of the Flux, that I had shipped that morning.

So they marched after us, with Horse, Foot and Train, within a mile of *Dunbar* where both Armies stood in Battalia all night, only in the night about two a Clock we gave them a hot alarme, and so got the wind of them, and this morning about Twilight the General advanced with the Army; and charged them both in the Valley and on the Hill, the Battaille was very fierce for the time, one part of their Batalia stood very stiffely to it, but the rest were presently routed.

I never beheld a more terrible charge of Foot, then was given by our Army, our Foot alone making the Scots Foot give a ground for three quarters of a mile together. We have all their Guns, Train, Bag and Baggage—and beaten them clear out of the Field, Hills, and Vallies.

And our army is now at the least eight miles in pursuite of their Horse, their Foot being taken wholly. it was a happy and seasonable Victory, and God appeared in mans greatest weakness, they came with confidence that was all their owne. They had possest the pass at *Copperspath* to hinder our march to *Barwick*, thinking we would have run away.

I shall not descend to particulars, till we have a particular account of the Prisoners, and slain. indeed when our hearts began to faile, then did the Lord begin to appear, 1400 sick men have I in all sent to *Barwick* and *Newcastle*, and many hundreds are wonderfull sick in the Army. Considering those who have dyed, and otherwise left the Army (and the Scots doubling the number) the more the Lord was seen in the Victory.

They came full of revenge in their hearts, to cut us off without mercy, they having in the Evening before taken 40 of *Coll Prides* men, that went to possess a House. they cut them and mangled them after they had given them quarter, after a most barbarous manner. You shall hear suddenly further from

*Your Most Humble Servant*

*Dunbarre Septemb 3, 1650*

JO. RUSHWORTH

POSTSCRIPT

*About ten thousand prisoners taken. I referre you to this bearer for other particulars*

A Letter from the Lord Generall from *Dunbar*, dated 4 Sept. 1650, With the List of the Names of the Scots Officers taken Prisoners was this day read.



*For the Honorable William Lenthall Esquire Speaker of  
the Parliament of England*

*Sir*

I Hope it is not ill taken, that I make no more frequent Addresses to the Parliament; things that are in trouble in point of provision for your Army and of ordinary direction, I have as I could, presented to the Councell of State together with such occurrences as have hapned.

Who, I am sure as they have not been wanting in their extraordinary care and provision for us. So neither what they judge fit and necessary, to represent the same to you

And this I thought to be a sufficient discharge of my duty on that behalffe It hath now pleased God to bestow a mercy upon you, worthy your knowledge, and of the utmost praise and thanks of all, that feare and love his Name. Yea the mercy is far above all praise; which, that you may the better perceive I shall take the boldness to make unto you some circumstances accompanying this great business, which will manifest the greatness and seasonableness of this mercy. We having tryed what we could to engage the Enemy three or foure miles west of *Edenborough*, that proving ineffectuall and our Victuall failing, we marched towards our Ships for a recruit of our want. The Enemy did not at all trouble us in our Reare, but marched the direct way towards *Edenborough* and partly in the night and morning, slips through his whole Army and quarters himselfe in a posture easie to interpose between us and our Victuall, but the Lord made him lose the opportunity.

And the morning proving exceeding wet and dark, we recovered, by that time it was light, in a ground where they could not hinder us from our Victualls, which was an high act of the Lords providence to us. We being come into the said ground, the Enemy marched into the ground we were last upon, having no mind either to strive to enterpose betweene us and our Victualls or to fight, being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the sicknesse of your Army would render their worke more easie by the gaining of time

Whereupon we marched to *Muscleborough*, to Victuall, and to Ship away our sick men, where we sent aboard neer 500 sick and wounded Souldiers; and upon serious consideration, finding our weaknesse so to increase, and the Enemy lying upon his advantage.

At a Generall Councell, it was thought fit to march to *Dunbar* and there to fortifie the Towne, which we thought if anything would provoke them to ingage, as also that the having of a Garrison there, would furnish us with accomodation for our sick men, would be a good Magazine (which wee exceedingly wanted) being put to depend upon the uncertainty of weather for landing provisions, which many times cannot bee done, though the being of the whole Army lay upon it (all the Coasts from *Barwick* to *Leith* having not one good Harbor)

As also to lye more conveniently to receive our recruits of Horse and Foot from *Barwick*.

Having these considerations upon Saturday the 30 of *August* we marched from *Muscleborough* to *Haddington*, where by that time we had got the Van-Brigade of our Horse, and our Foot and Trainee, into their quarters. The Enemy was marched with that exceeding expedition, that they fell upon the Reare forlorne of our Horse, and put it in some disorder, and with their whole Army, had not the Lord by his providence put a Cloud over the Moone, thereby giving us opportunity to draw off those Horse to the rest of the Army

Which accordingly was done without any losse, save of 3 or 4. of our afore mentioned forlorne, wherein the Enemy (as wee beleeeve) received more losse.

The Army being put into a reasonable secure position, towards midnight the enemy attempted our Quarters, on the west end of *Haddington*, but through the goodnesse of God we repulsed them.

The next morning we drew into an open field, on the south side of *Haddington* we not judging it safe for us to draw to the enemy upon his own ground, he being prepossessed thereof, but rather drew back to give him way to come to us, if he had so thought fit.

And having waited about the space of 4 or 5 houres, to see if he would come to us; and not finding any inclination in the Enemy so to doo, we resolved to goe according to our first intendment to *Dunbar*.

By that time we had marched three or four miles, wee saw some bodies of the Enemies Horse draw out of their Quarters, and by that time our Carriages were gotten neere *Dunbar*, their whole Army was

upon their march after us and indeed, our drawing back in this manner, with the addition of three new Regiments added to them did much heighten their confidence if not presumption and arrogancy

The Enemy that night we perceived gathered towards the Hills, labouring to make a perfect interposition between us and *Berwicke*. And having in this posture a great advantage, through his better knowledge of the country, which he effected by sending a considerable party to the strait Passe at *Copperspath*, where tenne men to hinder, are better than forty to make their way

And truly this was an exegent to us, wherewith the Enemy reproached us, with that condition the Parliaments Army was in, when it made its hard conditions with the King in *Cornewall* by some reports that have come to us

They had disposed of us, and of their businesse in sufficient revenge, and wrath towards our persons, and had swallowed up the poore Interest of *England*, believing that their Army and their King would have marched to *London* without any interruption, It being told us (we know not how truly) by a Prisoner we tooke amongst them, with those *English* they allowed to be about him. But in what they were thus lifted up, the Lord was above them.

The Enemy lying in the posture before mentioned, having these advantages, we lay very near him, being very sensible of our disadvantages, having some weaknesse of flesh but yet consolation, and support from the Lord himselfe, to our poore weake faith, wherein, I believe not a few amongst us stand, that because of their numbers, because of their advantages, because of their confidence, because of our weaknesse, because of our straits, we were in the Mount and in *the mount the Lord would be seen*.

And that he would find out a way of deliverance, and salvation for us, and indeed we had our consolation, and our hopes :

Upon Monday evening the Enemies whole number were very great (as we heard about 6000 Horse and 16000 Foot at least) ours drawn doune, as to sound men, to about 7500 Foot and 3500 Horse

The Enemy drew down to their right wing, about two thirds of their left wing of Horse, to the right wing, shogging also their Foot and Traine much to the Right causing their Right Wing of Horse to edge down towards the Sea.

We could not well imagine but that the Enemy intended to attempt upon us for to place themselves in a more exact condition of interposition : The Major Generall and myselfe comming to the Earle *Roxboroughs* house, and observing this posture, I told him I thought it did give us an opportunity and advantage to attempt upon the Enemy, to which he immediately replied. That he had thought to have said the same thing to mee. So that it pleased the Lord to set this apprehension upon both of our hearts, at the same instant : We called for Coll *Monke*, and shewed him the thing, and comming to our Quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the Col. they also chearfully concurred.

We resolved therefore to put our business into this posture, that six Regiments of Horse, and three Regiments and an halfe of Foote should march in the Van : And that the Maj. Gen. the Lieut. Gen. of the Horse, and the Commis. Gen. and Colonell *Monke* to command the Brigade of Foot should lead on the business : And that Colonell *Prides* Brigade. Col *Overtons* Brigade. and the remaining two Regiments of Horse should bring up the Cannon and Rear, the time of falline in to be by breake of day, but through some delays it proved not to be so, till Six a Clock in the morning

The Enemies word was *The Covenant*, which it had been for divers dayes, Ours *The Lord of Hosts*. The Major Generall, Lieut. Gen. *Fleetwood*, and Commissary Gen. *Whaley* and Col. *Twidleton*, gave the onset, the Enemy being in very good posture to receive them, having the advantage of their cannon and foot against our Horse

Before our Foot could come up the Enemy made a gallant resistance, and there was a very hot dispute at sworde point between our Horse and theirs—Our first Foot after they had discharged their duty (being overpowered with the enemy) received some repulse which they soon recovered

But my own Regiments under the command of Lieuten. Col *Goffe*. and my Major *White* did come seasonably in. and at the push of Pike, did repell the stoutest Regiment the Enemy had there, meerely with the courage the Lord was pleased to give, which proved a great amazement to the residue of their Foote, this being the first action between the foot

The Horse in the meantime did with a great deal of courage and spirit, beat back all oppositions, *charging through the bodies of the Enemies Horse*, and their Foote, who were after the first repulse



given, made by Lord of Hoasts as stubble to their Swords Indeed I beleieve I may speake it without partiality ; both your chief Commanders and others in their several places and Souldiers also, were acted with as much courage, as ever hath beene seen in any action since this Warr.

I know they look not to be named, and therefore I forbear particulars, The best of the Enemies Horse and Foot being broken through and through in lesse than an hours dispute, their whole Army being put into confusion, it became a totall Rout Our men having the chase and execution of them neere eight miles.

We beleieve that upon the place, and neer about it, were about 3000 slain.

Prisoners taken of their Officers, you have this inclosed list, of private Souldiers neer 10,000. The whole baggage and Train taken, wherein was a good store of Match, Powder, and Bullet, All their Artillery great and smal, 30 guns.

We are confident they have left behind them not lesse than 15000 Armes

I have already brought into me, near 200 Coullers which I herewith send you

What Officers of theirs of quality are killed, we yet cannot learne, but yet surely divers are, and many men of quality are mortally wounded, as Col. *Lumsden* the Lord *Liberton* and others. And that which is no small addition

I do not believe we have lost 20 men, not one Commission Officer slain as I hear of, save one Cornet, and Major *Brooksbey* since dead of his wounds, and not many mortally wounded, Col *Whaley* only cut in the hand wrist, and his Horse twice shot killed under him, but he well recovered another Horse and went on in the chace

Thus you have the prospect of one of the most signall mercies God hath done for *England*, and his people this war, And now may it please you to give mee the leave of a few words

It is easie to say the Lord hath done this ; It would doe you good to see and hear our poore Foot go up and down making their boast of God, but Sir.

It is in your hands, and by these eminent mercies God puts it more into your hands, to give glory to him to improve your power, and his blessings to his praise : We that serve you, beg of you not to own us, but God alone ; we pray you owne his people more and more, for they are the Chariots and Horse men of *Israel*. Disown yourselves, but own your Authority, and improve it to curb the proud and the insolent, such as would disturbe the tranquility of *England*, though under what specious pretences soever.

Relieve the oppressed, hear the groanes of poor prisoners in *England*, be pleased to reforme the abuses of all professions, And if there be any one that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Common Wealth.

If he that strengthens your servants to fight, please to give your hearts to set upon these things, in order to his glory, and the glory of your Common Wealth besides the benefit of *England* shall feele thereby, you shall shine forth to other Nations, who shall emulate the glory of such a pattern, and through the power of God turne into the like

These are our desires, and that you may have liberty and opportunity to doe these things and not be hindered, we have bin and shall be (by God's assistance) willing to venture our lives, and not desire you should be precipitated by importunities from your care of safety and preservation

But that the doing of these good things may have their place amongst those which concern well being, and so be wrought in their time and order Since we came in *Scotland* it hath been our desire and longing to have avoided blood in this businesse, by reason that God hath a people here fearing his name though deceived, and to that end have we offered much love unto such in the bowells of Christ, and concerning the truths of our hearts therein, have we appealed unto the Lord

The Ministers of *Scotland* have hindered the passage of these things to the hearts of those to whom we intended them, and now we heare, that not only the deceived people—but some of the Ministers, are also fallen in this battell : This is the great hand of the Lord & worthy of the consideration of all those who taking into their hands the instruments of a foolish shepheard to wit, meddling with worldly policies, and mixtures of earthly power, to set up that which they call the Kingdome of Christ.

Which is neither it, nor, if it were it, would such names be found effectual to that end, and neglect, or trust not to the Word of God.



The sword of the spirit, which is alone powerfull and able for the setting up of that Kingdome, a when trusted to will be found effectually, able to that end, and will also do it.

This is humbly offered for their sakes who having lately too much turned aside that they might return again to preach Jesus Christ according to the simplicity of the Gospel: And then no doubt they will discern and find your protection and encouragement

Beseeching you to pardon this length, I humbly take leave and rest

Dunbar the 4th of Septemb  
1650

Sir  
Your most humble servant  
O. CROMWELL

*A List of the Scots taken prisoners near Dunbar*

September 3. 1650

*Sir James Lumsden*, Lieut. Gov.  
of Foot

*Colonell Sir W. Dowglas*

*Colonell William Lumsden*

*Col. Gordon.*

Lieutenant Collonels.

Lieut. Col. *Wallis*

Lieut. Col. *Lesley*

Lieut. Col. *Murray*

Lieut. Col. *Henry Malwin*

Lieut. Col. *Arthur Forbes*

Lieut. Col. *Wauhop*, of Horse

Lieut. Col. *Dunbar*

Lieut. Col. *William Hamilton*

Lieut. Col. *Fohn Montgomery*

Lieut. Col. *Alexan English*

Lieut. Col. *Crayford.*

Majors.

*Henry Carmihil*, of Foot.

*James Cranster*, of Horse

*Geor. Moat*, of Foot

*George Forbus*, Reformadoc

*William Scringer*, of Foot

*Fohn Steward*

*Major Moore*

*Major Oagle*

*Maj Freesle*

*James Bickerton*, Adjutant Gen.  
of Horse

Captaines of Foot.

*James Sterline*

*Francis Agnue*

*Sibbald*

*Alex. Monpresse*

*George Halliburton*

*Tho. Brown*

*William Murray*

*James Scot*

*Wil Rutherford*

*James Maculray*

*Hugh Montgomery*

*James Alken*

*George Smith*

*Fohn Mackihellan*

*Robert Mackihellan*

*Hugh Madole*

*George Pringle*

*Robert Scot*

*Alexander Wood*

*Robert Hamilton*

*Tho. Gray*

*Robert Adamson*

*Beton*

Captains of Horse and Foot.

*William Briston*

*William Dalrump*

*Charles Kirkpatrick*

*Nicholas Lawson*

*Robert Rutherford*

*Fohn Carre*

*Robert Duncan*

*Robert Maccalla*

*Walter Scot senior*

*Walter Scot junior*

*James Steward*

*William Douglas*

*Walter Lesley*

*William Manchop*

*James Borthick*

*David Murray*

*Fohn Murray*

*William Burton*

*James Cammil*

*Nathan Chreston*

*Dundas*

*Bonner*

*Ogleby*

*Gourdon.*

Captain Lieutenants of Horse  
and Foot.

*Fohn Monnargain*

*William Emery*

*William Blayor*

*Robert Anderson*

*Roger Holden*

*Robert Wood*

*Levit Bruce.*

Quartermasters of Horse.

*Thomas Richman*

*William Forby.*

Lieutenants of Foot.

*James Cunningham*

*James Blackwood*

*Patrick Macnab*

*Henry Cunningham*

*Lancelot Car*

*Fohn Macknight*

*Fohn Hume*

*Fohn Gourdon*

*George Cunningham*

*James Weare*

*Henry Eston*

*James Gun*

*Rich Coston*

*Alex. Steward*

*Arthur Steward*

*Wil. Petree*

*Norman Leisley*

*Wil Bailey*

*Wil Gladston*

*Rob Hamburton*

*Geo. Mackburn*

*Rob Strahan*

*Rich Allen*

*James Mackbey*

*George Bisset*

*James Nichols*



*Tho. Mennis*  
*Wil Simms*  
*John Car*  
*Alex. Car*  
*James Tweede*  
*Phil Leich*  
*James Suire*  
*James Armer*  
*John Moore*  
*And Penner*  
*Patr Bailly*  
*John Camil*  
*Fo Steward*  
*John Camil*  
*Alex Osburne*  
*Wil Knock*  
*Fo Wilson*  
*Mat Wanhap*  
*Pat Hollibetton*  
*Wil Ingleby*  
*Alex Huley*  
*Tho Anderson*  
*Lancast Car*  
*Alex Gourdon*  
*Sam Gourdon*  
*Rob Rankin*  
*Lancelot Ferguson*  
*Cha Colemine*  
*John Lewson*  
*And Guiler*  
*Geo Patterson*  
*Tho Hutchen*  
*John Ennes*  
*John Sken*  
*John Hunter*  
*John Mackdoughall*  
*And Drumon*  
*George Moate*  
*Fran Scot*  
*Alex Kiff*  
*George Lesley*  
*John Deuguit*  
*Wil Elliot*

#### Coronets of Horse.

*George Windram*

*John Collerwood*  
*Wil Cunningham*  
*James Maxwell*  
*James Denham*  
*James Magell*  
*Walter Steward*  
*John Hay*  
*Fam Magavile*  
*John Browne*  
*Alex Nichol*  
*Antho Macdoer*

#### Quartermasters of Horse.

*Tho Richinson*  
*Wil Fabuc*

#### Ensigns of Foot.

*Walt MacDoghel*  
*Wil Tanckle*  
*George Fack*  
*Hartby Godley*  
*Wil Carnecuss*  
*Tho Wallis*  
*And Myan*  
*James Binnet*  
*John Linsey*  
*And Hanna*  
*Tho Pringle*  
*Rob Hamilton*  
*James Delap*  
*John Gray*  
*James Edwards*  
*Col Camel*  
*Hoatly*  
*Rob Ray*  
*Gilbert Harral*  
*James Musket*  
*Wil Sample*  
*Rob Ogleby*  
*Rob Williamson,*  
*Wil Lesley*  
*Ersby Shields*  
*Rob Haburn*  
*Wil Scot*  
*James Edmaston*  
*Rob Lawson*

*James Nejen*  
*And Barthink*  
*Geo Elphinston*  
*John Fairdise*  
*Heu White*  
*And Donaldson*  
*David Kenede*  
*John Camel*  
*Dunken Camel*  
*Cornel Engles*  
*Patr Canburn*  
*Wil Mannard*  
*Rob Craw*  
*James Ruderford*  
*Wal Scot*  
*Wal Stewart*  
*Rob Heume*  
*Fam Forguer*  
*James Macnath*  
*Henry Ackman*  
*John Wayer*  
*John Brown*  
*Wil Chapman*  
*Alex Spence*  
*John Black*  
*Tho Thompson*  
*Rob Fryer*  
*John Thompson*  
*John Dixon*  
*George Smith*  
*Alex Fhonson*  
*Wil Eggr*  
*Dav Grant*  
*Geo Gaylor*  
*John Wallis*  
*John Kemmon*  
*Tho Enderson*  
*James Brewse*  
*Wil Maclan*  
*John Carmihill*  
*Wil Watson*  
*Wil Anderson*  
*Fam Dunbar*  
*Fam Elderwood*  
*David Reed*  
*Henry Roy*  
*Tho Boyd*

3000 of the Scots Forces slain :  
 10,000 taken Prisoners !  
 All their Baggage and Train !  
 Good Store of Match, Powder and Bullets !  
 30 Guns  
 15,000 Armes  
 Neare 200 Coullers, which are to be hung up  
 in Westminster Hall

The Lord Chancellours Purse, and Seales  
 taken with a booke in them of their new  
 Acts signed by their Declared King.  
 Divers Skeines and Knives wherewith they  
 intended to have murdered the *English*,  
 had they come into *England*.  
 The Lord *Liburton* mortally wounded.  
 Collonell *Lunsden* mortally wounded.

Some thousands wounded.  
27000 Routed  
The Scots King and his Counsell withdrawn,  
it was not then known whether.

Maj *Rooksly* since dead of his wounds  
Colonel *Whaley* cut on his handwrist

Since the Fight.

On the *English Army*

THE CITY OF EDINBURGH TAKEN

About twenty slaine whereof one Cornet,

LEITH ALSO TAKEN

*Die Martis 10 September 1650*

**O**RDERED by the Parliament, That the Lord Generals Letter, and the List of the Names  
therewith sent, be forthwith printed and published

*Hen. Scobel. Cleric. Parliament.*

THE LORD GENERALS PROCLAMATION CONCERNING THE WOUNDED MEN LEFT IN THE  
FIELD

*Forasmuch as I understand there are severall Souldiers of the Enemies Army yet abiding in the Field, who by reason of their wounds could not march from thence. These are therefore to give notice to the Inhabitants of this Nation, that they may and have free liberty to repaire to the Field aforesaid, and with their Carts, or any other peaceable way, to carry the said Souldiers to such places as they shall think fit; provided they meddle not with, or take away any the Armes there, and all Officers and Souldiers, are to take notice that the same is permitted.*

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AT DUNBAR SEPTEM 4. 1650

*To be proclaimed by*

BEAT OF DRUM

O. CROMWELL

*Another Letter from the Lord Generall to the Lord President of the Councell of State, was this day read as followeth.*

*My Lord*

**I**HAVE sent the Major Generall with Six Regiments of Horse and one of Foot towards *Edenburgh*, purposing (God willing) to follow after to-morrow with what conveniency I may. We are put to exceeding trouble, though it be an effect of abundant mercy with the numerousnesse of our prisoners, having so few hands, so many of our men sick, so little conveniency of disposing of them, and not by attendance thereupon, to suit the seasonableness of the prosecution of this mercy as Providence shall direct.

We have been constrained even out of christianity, humanity, and the forementioned necessity, to dismisse betweene 4 and 5000 prisoners, almost starved, sick and wounded, the remainder, which are the like or a greater number. I am faine to send by a Convoy of foure Troops of Col. *Huckers* to *Barwick*, and so on to *Aravastie*, Southward

I think fit to acquaint your Lordship, with two or three observations, some of the honestest in the Army amongst the *Scots* did professe before the fight that they did not beleieve their King in his Declaration, and it is most evident he did signe it with as much reluctancy, and as much against his heart as could be. and yet they venture their lives for him upon this account, and publish this to the world, to be beleaved as the act of a person converted, when in their hearts they know he abhorred the doing of it, and meant it not.

*I heare when the Enemy marched last up to us, the Ministers pressed their Army to interpose*  
94



between us and home, the chief Officers desiring rather that we might have way made, though it were by a Golden bridge, but the Clergies Councell prevailed to their no great comfort, through the goodness of God.

The Enemy took a Gentleman of Major *Brownes* Troop prisoner, that night we came to *Haddington*, and having Quarter through Lieutenant Gen. David *Leslies* means, who finding him a man of courage and parts laboured with him to take up armes, but the man expressing constancy and resolution to this side, the Lieutenant Generall caused him to be mounted, and with two Troopers to ride about to view their gallant Army using that as an argument to persuade him to their side, and when this was done, dismissed him to us in a bravery; and indeed the day before we fought, they did expresse so much insolvency, and contempt of us, to some Souldiers they took, as was beyond apprehension.

A Letter from Sir *Arthur Haslerigge* from *Newcastle* 7 Sept 1650, was also read, viz.

*My Lords*

*N* EWS is just now come to me, that your Army is possessed of *Leith* and also of *Edinburgh*, That in *Leith*, there were twenty-two Peeces of Canon, some say 24. and that the Enemy is gone to *Sterling* Bridge.

Your Lordships Most Humble

Servant

Ar *Haslerigge*

*Newcastle*, 7.  
Septemb. 1650.

A Declaration is to be brought in for a Generall Thanksgiving this day month.

*Wednesday 11 Septemb 1650*

THE Parliament this day took into consideration the businesse of the Surveyors for Deane and Chapere Lands, and Ordered the Bill for further doubling upon the said Lands, to be brought in on Tuesday next.

Divers Reports were made from the Councell of State in order to the publique businesse which were debated, and settled.

There is newly Printed a Book intituled, "*Virginia Richly Valued*." With the Discovery of the Vine and Silkworm, for making Wines and Silks there, and the Law still for Building.

Written by Ed. *Williams* Gent. To be sold by *F Stephenson* at the *Sun* on *Ludgate Hill*.

*Books lately published concerning, either Religion or Learning, or the Common Wealth.*

"A Declaration of the Parliament of England upon the Marching of their Armie into Scotland

"Colonel *Greys* Portmanteau opened

An examination of the Scottish Warning emitted from the Generall Assemblie of the Kirk of Scotland.

"*De Rachiti de Tractatus* or a Treatise of the Rickete, Autore, Doctore *Glissonio*. Typie, *Guil. Du-gard*. Venit Apud *Laur. Sadler*, and *Rob. Beaumont* in vic, vulgo dicto. Little Brittain.

"The King of *Scotlands* Negotiation at *Rome* for Assistance against the Common-wealth of *England*



Severall *Ministers of London* were Summoned to appeare this day before the Committe for the *Militia* of the City, but upon what occasion you shall know in our next

In the meantime they may doe well to bethinke themselves, and consider the great working of God, in the severall dispensations of his providence, for the preservation of the present Government. What is of God will stand in despite of men, and we have reason to believe this of God, since he hath sealed to the establishment of it, by a continued *Series* of many miraculous Victories and Successes

If this be not enough to move, consider that now the *Cavalier Interest* is going up againe in *Scotland*, and if it should make way through that Nation into this the *Common Enemy* will know no distinction of *Presbyterian* and *Independent*, but soone teach them this Truth; That the purity of the *Gospel* and the safety of the Ministry, depend upon the prosperity of the Commonwealth of *England*

Sir *John Gell* appeared again before the *High Court of Justice*, and upon hearing he had liberty given to make choice of two of his *Councell*, to plead in his behalf as to the point of *Law*, according to the late *Acts of Treason*; and so his farther *Tryall* is put off to this day Seven-night, when it will be finally determined.

*An Act for charging of Tobacco brought from  
New England, with Custome and Excise*

Whereas the Parliament by an Ordinance of the 16 of *November 1644*, Did give liberty that all Merchandizes and goods that should be Exported out of this Commonwealth into *New England*

Or being of the growth of the Country, should be from thence imported hither, without paying or yeelding any Custome Excise, or other imposition.

Either inwards or outwards, either in this Commonwealth or *New England*, untill the Parliament shall take further order to the contrary.

And the Parliament taking notice that since the passing of the said Ordinance, there are great quantities of Tobacco imported from *New England*, and parts adjacent, into this Commonwealth.

Be it therefore Enacted, and Ordained by the present Parliament, and the authority of the same.

That all Tobacco of the growth of *New England* shall pay the duties of Customes and Excise, after the same rate and proportion that Tobacco brought from any other of the English plantations doth, and is liable to pay.

And the Commissioners of the Customes and Excise, their Collectors, Officers, Ministers, and substitutes, whatsoever, are hereby required, and injoynd to collect and gather the duties of Custome and Excise for the same accordingly

Hen Scobel Cleric Parliament

There is in Print an Excellent Treatise, shewing the best manner to attain a long and healthful life: with a very necessary Treatise of the Bathes of Bath. And an accurate Treatise concerning Tobacco.

By Doctor Tho. Venner.

Sold by Hen. Hood, at St. Dunstons Church in Fleet Street.

*Ziglographra* or a new art of Short writing, never before Published more easie, exact, speedy and short, then any heretofore. Invented, and composed by *Thomas Shelton*, being his last 30 years study.

Allowed by Authority, and Printed by Mr. *Simmons* in *Aldersgate Street* and there to be Sold next door to the Golden Lion, 1650

The Art of making *Devises* Emblemes, and Reverses, for *Medals*, is to be sold by *John Holden* at the *Anchor* in the *New Exchange*.

*Gondibert*, an Heroick Poem in the English Tongue. Written by Sir Will *Davenant*, and commended by Mr *Hobbs*, is now Published

*Human Nature* or the fundamentall elements of Polocie, written by the same Mr *Hobbs*, and re-printed, are to be sold by *John Holden* at the *Anchor* in the *New Exchange*,





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